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STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
COWS' MILK.
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If you want a really good Cream Cheese ask for and be sure you get
TREE AND 3 BIRDS BRAND.
Stocked by all leading stores.
[776

No. 17,599. 第一萬七千五百九十九號 日四十月八年宣甲 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1914. 六拜禮 號三月十年三國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [805

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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [1160

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BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong 16th April 1914. [559

A LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong 18th April, 1914. [585

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	10	"
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	15	"
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	15	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	10	"
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	15	"
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	10	"
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	15	"
5.00 "	to 8.10 "	10	"

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	10	"
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	15	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 "	15	"
5.00 "	to 6.00 "	10	"
6.00 "	to 7.00 "	15	"
7.00 "	to 8.10 "	10	"

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [1205

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TIME TABLE
(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the s.s. *SAKAKI MARU* and *KOBE MARU* (each Equipped with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with		Wagon-Lits for Moscow	Russian States Express For St. Pet'g.	Russian States Express For Moscow
			Sakaki	Kobe
1st Class Fares	Shanghai (S.M.R. Str.) Lv.	Forenoon	Mon. Wed.	Wed. Fri.
$ 40.00	Dairen " Ar.	"	"	"
Y 14.00	" (S.M.R. Train) Lv.	8.30 p.m.	Wed. Th.	Sun.
Y 11.50	Mukden " Ar.	11.25 "	" "	"
Y 11.50	" " Lv.	11.50 "	" "	"
	Changchun " Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Th. Fri.	Mon.
R 9.60	" (Russian Train) Lv.	*9.00 "	" "	"
	Harbin " Ar.	*3.30 p.m.	" "	"

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with		Wagon-Lits from Moscow	Russian State Express from St. Pet'g.	Russian State Express From Moscow
			Th.	Mon.
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	*10.10 a.m.	Fri.	"
	Changchun " Ar.	*4.30 p.m.	"	"
	" (S.M.R. Train) Lv.	5.45 "	"	"
Y 11.50	Mukden " Ar.	0.45 a.m.	"	"
	" " Lv.	1.05 "	"	"
Y 14.95	Dairen " Ar.	9.00 "	Fri.	Thurs.
	" (S.M.R. str.) Lv.	Noon.	Sat.	Th.
Y 40.00	Shanghai " Ar.	Forenoon	Mon.	Fri.
			Kobe	Sakaki

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

THROUGH REGISTRATION OF BAGGAGE.—By the "International Through Passenger Traffic via Siberia," through tickets are issued from Shanghai (and the principal stations via Siberia) to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and *vice versa*, and holders of these tickets are also entitled to through registration of their baggage. Travellers must, however, ask specially for the "International Through Passenger Traffic via Siberia" tickets in order to secure this facility, which is not obtainable by the ordinary booking.

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Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

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THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[661

WEISMANN'S - - FOR QUANTITY.

WEISMANN'S - - FOR PURITY.

WEISMANN'S - - FOR QUALITY.

[29

OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [728

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkin's.

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99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.
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IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Flooring—Sizes to Order.
Phillipine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.
The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Phillipine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.
Prices and Samples on application.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [652

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A1, A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley's Complete Phrase Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

Manufacturers of Contrafo Auxiliary Machinery, Weir's Auxiliary Machinery, Stone's Manganese Bronze, Pulsometer and Engineering Co.'s Refrigerating Plants and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

		Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
3 Dry Docks	No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
	No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
	No. 3	714 ft	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

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	Floating Docks. No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet.
Max. Breadth " " "	56 "	66 "
Max. Draft " " " "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION
[805

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KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
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KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1203

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CENTRAL LOCATION.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance, One Minute's Walk from Ferry.
Telephones on All Floors.
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Best of Food and Service.
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R. H. NORTH,
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A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS STRINGED ORCHESTRA Renders Selections during TIFFIN and DINNER daily, and at 11.15 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Electric Light Throughout and Fans. Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to
FREDERICK REICHMANN,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT," Hongkong.
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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience, Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.
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THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision Terms moderate
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Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macau.
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SHAMEEN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special Attention given to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
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Proprietor.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	$30.40	$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule	33.70	2.90
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HENNESSY XXX	41.40	3.45
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S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.65
V. O. L., 40 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	157.50	13.15

* These Brandies bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

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BIRTH.

NORCOCK.—On September 27th, at Shanghai, the wife of H. L. NORCOCK, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES-ABBASS.—On September 26th, at Shanghai, ARTHUR, second son of the late WILLIAM JONES, of Gorton, Manchester, to JESSIE, only daughter of S. H. ABBASS, Shanghai.

DEATH.

LANGE.—On September 27th, at Shanghai, FLEMMING LANGE, Great Northern Telegraph Co., aged 42 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 3RD, 1914.

OF ALL the Colonies comprised in the British Empire the Gold Coast is commonly reputed to be, from a climatic point of view, the most deadly for Europeans. The most striking evidence of the force of the conviction that the climate of the Gold Coast possesses, as compared with that of other tropical lands, some peculiarly devastating qualities, is afforded, perhaps, by the special conditions of service granted to Government officers in West Africa. Every European in Government service on the Gold Coast is granted four months' leave on full pay at the expiration of each period of twelve months' resident service, and this leave begins upon the day of the officer's arrival in England and not, as is the case of officers serving in the Crown Colonies in the Tropics, on the day that he sails for home. Moreover, his passage home and back to the Gold Coast is paid by Government, while officers employed elsewhere have to pay their own passages. Yet further, the Gold Coast official at the end of eighteen years' service, provided that twelve of them have been spent on duty in Africa, becomes entitled to his pension and is at liberty to retire from the Public Service, no matter how robust in health he may then be; while the Colonial Civil Servant of the Eastern Crown Colonies and Protectorates is "nailed to the cross of tropical service" until he reaches the age of fifty-five, unless he becomes medically unfit for further service, or, being fit, is prepared to forgo all claims to pension or gratuity. It is doubtful if the Gold Coast conditions of service will obtain much longer, for Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, the present Governor, has exposed the legend of the lethal reputation of the Colony and has told an audience at the Colonial Institute that the climate is no more unhealthy than the climate of the Malay Peninsula or Ceylon. Sir HUGH speaks from an experience of twenty years in the Malay States, and five years spent as Colonial Secretary in Ceylon. He compares meteorological statistics and declares that both as regards heat and the much more trying quality of humidity, the "hot, damp" climate of the Gold Coast, as it is known at its worst on the sea-shore and in the moist forest belt, is a considerable improvement upon what is met with in similar localities in Ceylon, and no impartial person who has lived in both places, he says, can entertain a doubt as to which is the preferable of the two climates. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD further points out that although certain reference books describe the Gold Coast as "very malarious," the percentage of deaths from malaria in the Gold Coast is not only relatively but actually much smaller than that shown in Ceylon and the Malay States. "What then" he asks, "is the matter with West Africa, and what the cause to which its appalling reputation can be traced?" Men, he says, are just beginning to understand that it is not "climate," but the presence of yellow fever in endemic form. "It has, however, until quite recently, generally passed undiognosed and unrecognised, the deaths resulting from it being put down to 'bilious remittent fever' to 'malignant remittent fever' and to fevers called by a variety of different names, and usually regarded as some peculiarly virulent form of malaria." Yellow fever, he points out, is in no true sense "climatic." "It depends wholly for its prevalence upon the existence of the *stegomyia*, or common house-mosquito. The insect abounds in the tropical countries of the East; but the microbe which spends part of its life in the *stegomyia* and is pumped into the blood of human beings whom the mosquito bites, is as yet unknown in Asia. It *may* make its way across the Pacific when the Panama Canal is opened to traffic, and if this befall, the ravages which its coming will occasion not only among Europeans, but among the teeming non-immune populations of the East, will beggar the appalling records established in Asia by the recent epidemics of bubonic plague. Were that terrible catastrophe to occur, which God forbid, men would realise once for all, how small a part in the mortality of white men in West Africa has, from first to last, been played by that universal scapegoat the 'climate' of the Gold Coast." Those who are well acquainted with the early history of Hongkong will remember that in the early days this Colony had a reputation as bad as the Gold Coast. Hongkong had its own special brand of fever designated "Hongkong fever"; even "yellow fever" epidemics were not unknown; but by the aid of medical science and sanitation Hongkong from the health point of view (if we except the annually recurring epidemics of plague among the Chinese) has come to be deemed worthy of no special remark in such reference books as the *Colonial Office List* and *Whitaker's Almanack*. The Colony has long outlived the lethal reputation it gained in the years of its infancy, and with men like Sir HUGH CLIFFORD devoting voice and pen to showing that the dangers to health in West Africa can no more be accurately described as climatic than the dangers which gave Hongkong so bad a name in the early days of its history, the Gold Coast in time will doubtless be relieved of a reputation which its present Governor regards as its greatest curse.

The 8.45 a.m. train will run to Sheung Shui to-morrow.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

In future the Early Service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will commence at 8 o'clock a.m., instead of at 8.30 o'clock as hitherto.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have now decided to resume their regular departures from Marseilles to China and Japan fortnightly. After the steamer *Chili*, the outward mail steamer *Atlantique* will therefore call at Hongkong, where she is due on the 18th October, as per time-table.

The Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies are now counting and charging for Telegrams as follows:—All letters and figures in address, text, and signature will be added together—each figure or bar of division counting as two letters—and the total divided by ten, giving the number of chargeable words.

From to-morrow (October 4th) onward, the hour of morning Service at Union Church will revert to 11 instead of 10.30. The earlier hour has been tried during the summer, but has proved somewhat inconvenient.

A Chinese carpenter, employed on the new buildings in Wyndham Street, attempted to commit suicide in a particularly desperate manner on the 18th ult. He had apparently been ill, suffering from pains in the head, and seizing a sharp chisel, he drove it into his throat. He was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital, and recovered sufficiently to attend the Magistracy yesterday. It was stated that he had previously attempted to take his life by drowning. The man, who looked terribly thin and ill, said he did not know what he was doing. The case was remanded.

ENGINEER AUTHORS.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AT THE INSTITUTE.

There was an interesting presentation ceremony at the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders last evening, when Chief Engineer J. S. Gander, of the Anglo-Asiatic Petroleum Company's vessel, the *Unio*, and Mr. James Macdonald, Government Marine Surveyor, whose papers found the Committee's favour, were made the recipients of gold medals. The medals, which were presented by Engineer Commander G. W. Roome, R.N., were the gifts of Mr. F. R. Fry (a member of the cocoa firm of that name), who visited the Colony sometime ago.

Previous to making the presentation, Commander ROOME, who is President of the Institute, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present that evening, and subsequently remarked that Mr. Gander's paper dealt with the use of oil-fuel in boilers of ships, while Mr. Macdonald wrote upon the load-line. He (the President) was very much interested in the subject treated by Mr. Gander, as many of them were, and the author gave a very good summary of the use of oil-fuel at the present time.

Mr. Gander was applauded upon receiving his medal, but Mr. Macdonald was unable to be present, and his prize will be given to him subsequently.

Responding to a vote of thanks, the PRESIDENT referred to the tremendous amount of work which was necessary to prepare papers, and at the same time to be orginal. The successful papers were both very well done, and revealed a good knowledge of the subject by the writers.

Mr. ELLIOT, a member of the Committee, in the course of a few remarks, said that the Institute had had delivered from home a Ronald Wilde calorimeter, which would be of great use to anyone who was interested in the consumption of coal, either on shore or on board ship. The Committee would be very pleased to make tests, and anyone could send a sample of coal to the Secretary for this purpose at any time, and the gross and the net value would be discovered. As they developed the test they would be able to give a full invoice as to the percentage of ash, sulphur and hydrogen.

Mr. GANDER, in returning thanks, expressed appreciation of the assistance given him by Mr. Chapman and other members of the Institute. He felt it would encourage other members to come forward in the next session if this were known, than would otherwise be the case. This referred more especially to the junior members, be being one himself.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, six Chinese "boys" employed by Europeans in the Naval Yard, Kowloon, were charged with assaulting an Indian constable.

Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, told the Magistrate that there was no corroboration of the actual assault. The constable returned to the Water Police Station minus his bayonet, and declared that he had been assaulted by a number of Chinese. The complainant was placed on guard with rifle and bayonet outside the Naval Depot. Sergt. Lannigan went back to the scene of the assault with the constable, and he found the bayonet in a side channel, together with several loose bamboos. The constable identified the first four the same night, and the other two on the following day.

The constable stated that the defendants came up to the barrier where he was on duty and wanted to pass. He would not let them do so, and they closed around him, and attacked him. The first, fourth, and sixth defendants used bamboos. He had received instructions not to fire his rifle, or he would have done so. Witness seized the third defendant, but he struggled and escaped. The others ran away.

All the defendants denied any knowledge of the assault, the majority stating that they did not go out on the night in question.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence of three men called by two of the defendants, said he could not go on with the case, and discharged the defendants.

TELEGRAM.

SEQUEL TO A HOME RULE FRACAS.

LONDON, September 31st.

The Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into a gun-running affray which occurred in Ireland on July 26th are unanimous that the Police and the Military were illegally employed and that Assistant Police Commissioner Harrell was alone responsible, but the Commission also blames General Cuthbert for complying with Assistant Commissioner Harrell's call, as there was no ground for military intervention.

[The incident which was inquired into by the Commission was the collision between some Nationalist Volunteers who were returning to Dublin after a successful gun-running feat at Howth, and the soldiers and police. Subsequently the soldiers being mobbed in Dublin, fired upon the crowd, four persons being killed and forty injured.]

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 1.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie	$ 5,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Crow	300.00
Passengers s.s. *Atsuta Maru* (£25)	277.50
H.K.V.R. 361	23.45
,, 389	23.45
Mr. Ho Tung	10,000.00
Mr. Ho Fook	2,500.00
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	2,500.00
Mrs. Ho Fook	500.00
Mr. Lo Cheung-shin	500.00
Mr. Lo Cheung-ip	300.00
Mr. Ho Ju	200.00
Mr. Ho Kwong	200.00
Mr. S. L. Ho	100.00
Mr. Ho Shai Kit	100.00
Mr. Ho Chenk	100.00
Mr. S. K. Ho	100.00
Mr. S. W. Ho	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund (1st Sub.)	2,000.00
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. (1st Sub.)	1,000.00
Miss May	20.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	2,500.00
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	2,500.00
Mr. C. L. Chow	500.00
Messrs. Ying Fat Yuen	500.00
Mr. Mok Cho Chuen	300.00
Mr. Chan Siu Ki	300.00
Messrs. Kwong On Tai	300.00
Messrs. Chi Hing	300.00
Messrs. Wo Hing	200.00
Messrs. Kung Wo Lung	200.00
Messrs. Ming Shun Sheung Kee	200.00
Mr. Chan Kang Yue	200.00
Mr. Li Ping	200.00
Mr. Ip Shau Chi	200.00
Mr. Li Po Kwei	200.00
Mr. Ng Hon Tsz	200.00
Messrs. Tin Wa	150.00
Messrs. Kwong Heung Shing	150.00
Messrs. Tung Fat	100.00
Messrs. Chu Hing	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Yuen	100.00
Messrs. Yeo Hing Lee	100.00
Mr. Pun Shiu Cho	100.00
Mr. Lo Yuk Tong	100.00
Mr. Chan Shau	100.00
Mr. Chan Ha	100.00
Mr. C. A. Ying	100.00
Mr. Lau Tok Po	100.00
Mr. Lau Ju Chung	100.00
Mr. Ku Ping Nam	100.00
Mr. Yau Sui Chi	100.00
Mr. Chan Cheuk Hing	100.00
Mr. Chu Ching	100.00
Mr. Un Kam Wa	500.00
Messrs. Reiss & Co.	2,500.00
Messrs. Joseph & Mody	500.00
Mr. N. S. Marshall	250.00
Mr. A. R. Linton	250.00
Mr. Norval C. Wilson	50.00
Mr. Robert Kennedy	50.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (1st Sub.)	200.00
Mr. N. J. Breen (1st Sub.)	50.00
Mr. R. H. Kotewall (1st Sub.)	20.00
Mr. N. S. Suffiad	3.00
Mr. Sun King Kwong	2.00
Mr. Sun She Chun	2.00
Mr. Thomas Lay	2.00
Mr. Robert Lay	0.50
Mr. Kwan Shau Ku	1.00
Mr. Fung Lu Cheung	1.00
Mr. W. Dunbar	500.00
	$41,325.90
Monthly Subscriptions	1,272.75
	$42,598.65

A. G. STEPHEN,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

WINTER GARMENTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

In the notice which appeared in our yesterday's issue regarding the scheme initiated by Lady May for providing additional warm garments for our soldiers on active service, it should have been mentioned that subscriptions, from 10 cents to $5 towards buying materials, may be sent to Mrs. J. H. Kemp, of 3 Gomes Villas, Kowloon, as well as to Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, of 134, The Peak.

TRONOH MINES.

It was announced in London in August that the general manager reports an output for the month of July of 143 tons of tin ore, estimated value, £12,400. The expenditure on the mine amounted to £14,400. Office Note:—"Owing to the difficulty of realising the mine output, instructions have been given to the general manager to curtail operations to the utmost extent until affairs are more settled. Shareholders will be informed as soon as work can be resumed under normal conditions."

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, October 1st.

INCREASE IN SALT TAX.

The local Audit Office has received telegraphic advice from the Audit Department attached to the Board of Finance that, commencing from 1st October, the tax on salt shall be levied at the rate of $2.50 per picul. The Salt Commissioner has been instructed accordingly.

THE RECENT RAID ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A couple of days ago, Chan So, the principal ringleader in a daring raid by bandits on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, two months ago, was arrested and brought up at General Lung's headquarters. He made no attempt to disguise the fact that he was the leader of the gang and he confessed indeed that he had been connected with over 80 cases of piracy. Prisoner also deposed to having personally destroyed part of the rail on the line. Early yesterday morning the criminal was conveyed by train to the Suntong station, the place where the attack on the train was made, and was shot dead on the spot where he committed the crime. It is stated that the criminal exhibited no fear of the punishment that he was to receive.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS.

The "Moon Cake" festival falls on Sunday, the 4th inst., and the Customs will be closed on the following day (*i.e.*, the 5th). The 10th day will also be observed by the Customs as a holiday.

PREVALENCE OF BURGLARIES.

Recently burglaries have been taking place all over the city and the police have not been very successful in detecting the perpetrators. With a view to putting a stop to these burglaries, which are of almost daily occurrence, the authorities have decided to direct the police to make a house-to-house inspection throughout the city.

HUGE SERPENT KILLED.

Yesterday, a military officer went to the northern outskirts of the city to worship at the tombs of his ancestors. When the destination was nearly reached, the "boy" who accompanied the officer reported that a huge serpent was lying in the way. The officer put six or seven shots into the reptile and killed it. The serpent measured over 25 feet in length and weighed over 60 catties.

PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF WIRELESS TELEPHONES.

Commander Wong of the Forts at Bocca Tigris has submitted plans and sketches relating to the changes, renewals and additions in connection with the equipment of the forts recently carried out in accordance with General Lung's instructions. General Lung now points out that, the forts being separated from each other by the sea, communication is rendered difficult whenever the weather is misty, and he contemplates installing wireless telephone apparatus in each of the forts to facilitate communication during such weather. He has directed Deputy Tin to make the necessary observations and plans.

"TEN COMMANDMENTS."

AN INSTRUCTIVE GERMAN CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of British manufacturers held in the rooms of the National Patriotic Association, St. Paul's Churchyard, the following "ten commandments" were read by Sir George Pragnell. They had, he said, been circulated in thousands throughout Germany during the last three years:—

(1.)—In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
(2.)—Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
(3.)—Your money should profit no one but Germans.
(4.)—Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
(5.)—Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.
(6.)—Write on German paper with a German pen and use German blotting paper.
(7.)—German flour, German fruit, and German beer can alone give your body the true German energy.
(8.)—If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.
(9.)—Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
(10.)—Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

While contrasting this propaganda with the action of English ladies who insisted on buying foreign fashions at high prices, and of other English people who insisted on buying cheap, common foreign stuff with which no British firm could compete, Sir George Pragnell deprecated any immediate boycott of foreign goods. It would be cruel, he argued, to those shopkeepers who already held large stocks of German and Austrian manufactures for which there had hitherto been an insistent demand. The attack upon German and Austrian trade should come from the British manufacturers. They needed the assistance both of the banks and of the Government.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

We may fairly assume that the joint action now being taken by Great Britain and Japan in China will result in the evacuation of Kiaochau, and the "leased territory" hinterland of that colony, by its German military and naval forces. Our object, as now succinctly defined by the Japanese Prime Minister, is "to eliminate from continental China the root of German influence." To attain that object it will be necessary, in the first place, to put an end to the German "sphere of influence" in Shantung, together with all the exclusive claims which have there been exercised since 1898 in violation of China's sovereignty and the treaty rights of other nations, and in the second place to take advantage of every opportunity which may present itself for diverting German commerce to our advantage.

In considering the possibilities of the situation and the prospects of creating in China improved opportunities for British manufacturers and merchants, as the result of Germany's present and future disabilities, it should be borne in mind that the annual value of China's direct imports from Germany—between three and four millions sterling—by no means represents the real and ultimate issues at stake. By common consent of all competent observers, the value of China's foreign trade is far more potential than actual. Keeping this fact in mind, Germany has systematically directed her State-controlled commercial policies to pegging out claims, as wide as possible, against the day when China's economic resources shall perforce be developed. When compared with the total volume of England's foreign export trade, Germany's shipments to the Far East might seem no great matter, were it not for the world's general recognition of the fact that great plants of industry are bound to spring from the seeds of trade wisely planted in China to-day.

THE GERMAN EXPORTS.

The list of Germany's exports to China includes several classes of goods in which British manufacturers should readily be able to replace the German article (*e.g.*, machinery, cutlery, lampware, needles, and electrical fittings). The opportunities created by the cessation of German commerce overseas are sufficiently obvious, and it may fairly be expected that they will continue to exist for some time after the war and during the necessity period of reconstruction which must follow it. During this period British merchants should have no difficulty in securing a large part of the trade in these commodities; the difficulty will lie in concerting the measures necessary to retain it permanently. To that end the collective energies and intelligent anticipation of the Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country should now be directed. It must not be forgotten that Germany's great and indestructible wealth of human industry, her rulers' intelligent co-ordination of industrial and financial forces to definite ends, the untiring enterprise and energy of her traders far afield, will not be diminished, but rather increased, in the event of her being decisively defeated. Cheaper labour in Germany, an inevitable and immediate consequence of such defeat, would mean cheaper German goods in China. And whatever the issue of war in Europe the Chinese will continue to give their custom to the nation that sells them goods of the kind they want at the lowest price. To secure a strong hold on the trade which Germany is now perforce obliged to abandon, to put British enterprise in the Far East on a permanently sound footing, British merchants will need (as they have frequently been told) to take a leaf out of the German book by employing technical men trained to knowledge of the language and local conditions. Firms, or groups of manufacturers, must combine to organize widely-spread distributing agencies; and, last but not least, British capital must be systematically directed to the effective support of purely British industries and interests. With the present organized activities of the Board of Trade, the time and the opportunity have surely come to put an end to the misguided policy which, while withholding British capital from British enterprises, has freely placed it at the disposal of Berlin, for the extension of German business and influence in China. What is required is the substitution of national, for our present denationalized system of industrial finance abroad.

LOANS AND CONCESSIONS.

This last observation applies with particular force to an important branch of trade in China, largely independent of the ordinary laws of supply and demand—namely, the trade in machinery, railway and mining plant, factory equipment, and arms, which follows in the wake of loans and concessions negotiated either at Peking or with the provincial authorities. In this kind of trade (thanks largely to the loan-sharing agreement which has existed between the State-controlled Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the leading British Bank in the Far East) Germany has of late years secured notable advantages. The pressure being now relaxed by means of which these advantages were secured, and German prestige at Peking being correspondingly reduced, the elimination of the root of German influence should follow the re-establishment of the "open door" in Shantung; but here, again, the benefits which may accrue to British enterprise are not likely to be permanent unless the use of British capital can be directed to the purposes of a definitely national policy.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that, although the situation presents excellent opportunities, British traders cannot expect to have the field to themselves. The Japanese, by reason of their geographical position and knowledge of local conditions, are likely to derive large and immediate profit from the suspension of German business, especially in inland provinces, such as Su-chuan, where British manufacturers are practically unrepresented. As regards railways and mines, engineering works and industrial undertakings on a large scale, the Japanese are necessarily handicapped by lack of capital; here, if British enterprise be wisely guided, lies a wide field, from which systematic culture should extract a rich harvest.—*The Times.*

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREAT BATTLE.

"THE GENERAL IMPRESSION REMAINS SATISFACTORY."

LONDON, October 1st.
4.45 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* says:—The general situation is unchanged, but we progressed on the Left to the north of the Somme, and on the right to Southern Woevre.

LONDON, October 2nd.
2.20 a.m.

The following official announcement was issued at Paris at 11 p.m.:—

"There is nothing particular reported except from the Roye region, where a violent engagement fortunately turned in our favour, and from Argonne where we made some fresh progress.

"The general impression remains satisfactory."

[HAVAS TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, September 29th.

We repulsed several attacks night and day north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise. We advanced slightly in Argonne and Meuse, notwithstanding the strong German positions.

Here are the general points we occupy on the front from East to West: Region of Pont-a-Mousson, Apremont, Meuse, part of heights of the Meuse south-east of Verdun, line joining region of Varennes—Rheims passing North of Souain—right bank of the Aisne, and getting then nearer the river Aisne as far as the region of Soissons.

Between the Oise and Somme we occupied Ribecourt and Rive.

The Germans (occupy!) Lassigny and Chaulnes.

We again took, yesterday, numerous prisoners.

London confirms officially the capture of Lissa by the Anglo-French detachment, and confirms also the bombardment of Cattaro by the French Fleet. Several Austrian cruisers and submarines are said to be hidden inside the harbour; they cannot escape.

September 30th.

On our Left Wing, north of the Somme, action continues developing more and more towards the north. Between the Oise and the Aisne, the enemy attacked vigorously at Tracy-le-Mont (north of the Aisne and the forest of l'Aigle), and was repulsed, sustaining heavy losses.

In the Centre, there is a lull on the whole front from Rheims to the Meuse.

Between Argonne and the Meuse we advanced slightly.

In Woevre there were some very hard fights; our troops advanced at several points, notably east of St. Mihiel.

On our Right Wing, the situation from Lorraine to the Vosges is unchanged.

In Galicia, attempts have been made by the Pizemysl garrison to come out, but they have failed. The Austrian Army continues its retreat in disorder, abandoning many prisoners and losing guns and material at the pass of Nzfok, south of Przemysl.

In the Carpathians the Russian detachment beat a Hungarian brigade and entered Hungary.

THE ALLEGED USE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS BY THE FRENCH.

M. Conty, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in China, has sent the following to M. Liebert, Consul-General for France, Hongkong:—

In its issue of the 10th September the *Tag*, a Berlin newspaper, published a photograph of a package of dum-dum cartridges alleged to have been found at Longwy.

From my ordinary examination of the picture it is clear that these are cartridges without any power of penetration, specially prepared for firing from a stand on a miniature range, and that they could not possibly be used in warfare.

This absurd mistake of the *Tag* was discovered by the German authorities, and that number of the paper in which these photographs were published was withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. The French Government have, however, one copy.

I would be much obliged if you would give the widest possible publicity to this information.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP FORTS.

GERMAN BATTERIES DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, October 2nd.
3.40 a.m.

It is officially reported from Antwerp that after a prolonged cannonade yesterday the enemy in the evening advanced against Fort Wavre, St. Catherine. The darkness rendered the attack abortive. Some German batteries in the course of the day ventured too near to the forts and were demolished.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIEGE OF TSINGTAU.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK AND JAPANESE MINE-SWEEPER BLOWN UP.

LONDON, October 1st.
9.10 p.m.

A Tokyo telegram says that the artillery duel at Tsingtau continues. Yesterday the Japanese siege guns sank a German destroyer. A Japanese mine-sweeper was blown up and another damaged. Twenty-three men were killed and wounded.

The German warships severely cannonaded the Japanese positions to-day. Two officers were killed.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.]

Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, sends us the following telegram concerning the siege of Tsingtau which he received yesterday:—

"After the battle of the 28th September, the enemy continued firing upon us from ships inside Tsingtau Harbour and from many forts on the left bank of the Hai Po Ho, including the Iltis Fort. They fire incessantly day and night, and their balloon was observed flying over-head. On the 30th September one German destroyer sank off Tai Kun Island.

"The official report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron states that in the forenoon of the 30th September our steamer *Wakamiya Maru*, on special duty, and *No. 3 Nagato Maru*, a mine-clearing ship, struck mechanical mines laid by the enemy, while working outside Lao Shan Harbour. The former was damaged in her stern with one killed and six wounded, and the latter sank with three killed and 13 wounded."

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

"DEVELOPING BRILLIANTLY"

DETERMINED FIGHTING ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, October 2nd.
11.50 a.m.

A Petrograd message says the Russian operations are developing brilliantly.

A *communiqué* announces that the enemy continues to be driven from the borders of the Suwalki and Lomza governments of Russian Poland, the fighting being especially determined west of Simno.

The Germans who attacked Ossowetz are retreating precipitately northward.

The enemy is massing forces in the Petrokoff and Kielce districts (Russian Poland), but the Russian cavalry is frustrating the enemy's movements by vigorous attacks.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO ITALY.

LONDON, October 1st.
10.5 p.m.

Austria has promised Italy to take immediate measures to prevent a recurrence of the floating mine disasters.

HUSSARS IN ACTION.

SURPRISE FIGHT IN A VILLAGE STREET.

WOUNDED TROOPER'S VIVID STORY.

Mr. Alan Ostler, the special correspondent of the *Express*, sends a vivid story of a little engagement in a Belgian village between some British Hussars and a body of German Cuirassiers. He came across some of the participants in a train in a French station. The British were wounded men on their way to hospital; the Germans were prisoners who had been taken in the fight. Mr. Ostler had a conversation with one of the wounded troopers, who was wearing a woollen cap and was at first mistaken for a German. Asked the reason, the Hussar replied:—

"Lost it in the charge on Saturday. That's where I got this." He showed a bandaged wrist that had been pierced by a German cavalry sabre. Then he told me in detail the story of Friday's fighting.

Detachments were scouting in the country westward of Brussels and south as far as Charleroi. Exhausted though the German cavalry were known to be, the whole of their success lay in a continued rapid advance, and it was obvious that they would push on at the first possible moment.

ROUND THE CORNER.

So, while the Belgians were sullenly falling back towards the north, the English cavalry were busily employed in feeling for the inevitable German advance; while the French—horse, foot, and artillery—came up from the south and west.

My informant fell in with a party of the 4th Cuirassiers on Friday. Or rather, they fell on them.

"We came plump on them round a corner in a little village," said he. "Absolute surprise for both of us. Before you could wink we were flying at one another as hard as the horses could go, and the villagers were yelling and scrambling into the houses on either side of the road.

A PROPER CHARGE.

"There was no firing. It was absolutely a proper cavalry charge, like you see in the pictures—horses going hell-for-leather and every man sitting hundred up under the No. 1 guard and hoping he wouldn't get his knees crushed by the fellows on each side of him.

"Lighter though they were, the Hussars went at a pace that more than compensated for their inferior weight. The Cuirassiers in full stride and on fresh horses might have ridden over them, but, slower at the 'take off,' and (as was subsequently proved) mounted on horses already ridden to death, they were taken at a tremendous disadvantage. Twenty-seven of them were killed, and twelve were taken prisoners.

HOW HE WAS HIT.

"Their mounts were dead beat," said my trooper; "and the men were not much better. And do you know what we found in their mess-tins? Raw horsefesh and dry oats!"

I asked him how he got his wound.

"I dunno," he said wearily. "First thing I knew was my sword was sticking through a German's elbow and his was through my wrist. But it hasn't cut any tendons," he added proudly. "I'll be out in two or three days.

"The other chap's arm was sort of paralysed. He couldn't move his fingers."

GERMAN NEWS EXPORT.

AN INTERCEPTED MESSAGE.

Among the German dispatches intercepted by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., at his wireless station at Haslemere (authorized to work by the Admiralty and Post Office) was the following official message sent by a German Government long-distance wireless station to the corresponding station near New York, since closed by the United States Government:—

[TRANSLATION.]

August 17th. No. 20. Berlin. Words 100.

German Embassy, Newport.

"All Press news must be telegraphed to the following oversea addresses:—Publicato, Shanghai; Platazeitung, Buenos Aires; Amerikana, Rio; and in New York itself to the *New York Herald* to be passed on to the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*, the text for the latter to be edited to differ from that for the *Platazeitung* by changing it about and decking it out (Text für letzere abweichend von dem für Platazeitung durch Umstellung und Ausschmückung zu redigieren). . . . (Signed) HAMMANN.

Herr Geheimrat Hammann has been for many years the head of the Press Bureau at the Foreign Office in Berlin.

WAR NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS AEROPLANE.

The appearance of an aeroplane over the Chinese Eastern Railway, in north Manchuria, has caused the Russian Legation to protest to the Chinese, notifying them that, unless these flights are stopped, the Russians will fire upon the aeroplane.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The following letter from Lady Lugard appears in *The Times* of August 28th:—

SIR,—I remarked to the taxicab-man who drove me home last night, "It is a sad sight to see that big 2,000 on the posters!" "Yes," he said gravely, "It makes a man want to fight: I think I'll go!"

If this is the spirit with which England receives her casualty lists all is well with us.—Yours faithfully,

FLORA L. LUGARD.

51, Rutland-gate, S.W., August 26th.

ACTRESS' INSPIRATION.

DAINTY FOOT AS PROOF OF NATIONALITY.

A Swedish actress narrates how she was taken for a German spy in Paris, and, not knowing how to proclaim her identity, and being surrounded by a shouting mob, she felt quite alarmed. Suddenly, says a *Telegraph* message, a lucky idea occurred to her.

She slightly raised her skirt, and, showing a dainty little foot, exclaimed, "You look at this. Do you call this German?"

She was saved and carried in triumph to her hotel.

THE CAPTURE OF NAMUR.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times*, who has been on the battlefield in western Belgium, wires that he met a few miles outside of Philippeville a Belgian officer and the paymaster-general of Namur, who told him that the town had been occupied by the Germans.

It had been subjected to a furious bombardment and the German fire was so well regulated that the first few shots had silenced Fort Marchovelette on the north-east and Fort Maizeret on the east. Fort Andoy had also suffered and was almost out of action. The story continues:

"The Germans entered the town without encountering much resistance. Fort Dave, at the south-east of the town, and Fort Wepion, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and the line of forts to the north still resist.

"In spite of the elaborate preparations with wire entanglements, through which was passed an electrical current of 1,500 volts, and the liberal use of broken glass, the city fell into the hands of the Germans on Sunday.

"The Belgians evacuated the town in an orderly manner. All rolling stock and motor cars were removed and the station master left on the locomotive with the railway cash box under his arm. The Belgian troops, numbering about 3,000, passed under the protection of a French cavalry screen within the French lines.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE MEN ROUND THE KAISER.

"A Gunner" writes to *The Times* as follows:—

Discussing the Anglo-German situation with my old friend and brother officer, the late Sir James Grierson, in 1907 at Aldershot, where he then commanded the 1st Division, he made the following remarks, which are, I think, of special interest at the present time.

I asked him why he did not stay out his full time at Berlin when military attaché. He said, "Because I simply could not stand any more of it. The place is a perfect hotbed of intrigue." "What sort of a man is the Kaiser himself?" I inquired. "Oh," he said, "he is all right, he's a gentleman. But those around him are perfectly poisonous. This is the sort of thing they do. One day the Emperor suddenly said to me:—'I am told, Colonel Grierson, but I need hardly say that I don't for one moment believe it, that you have given away to the French all the secrets of our Q.F. Artillery. Now I wish you would find out where that statement comes from, and put it in the form of an official report, and send it in to me through the War Office, saying that you do so by my special personal request.' In less than a week" Sir James continued, "I found that it had originated with———, exactly as I expected it had, and so I duly sent it in as requested. Shortly afterwards I went on leave for about a month, and when I returned, the first thing the Emperor said to me was, 'Oh! Colonel Grierson, you never sent me in that report I asked you for about our Q.F. Artillery.' 'I beg your Majesty's pardon,' I said, 'but I sent it in in less than a week after you asked for it.' 'Well,' said the Kaiser, 'I have never received it. But I will inquire about it.' Sure enough, the very next morning," said the General, "a whole row of them were down at my place, headed by ——— himself, making most profuse apologies for the unfortunate oversight by which my report had been delayed, etc."

It seems to me that people who can deliberately accuse a British officer behind his back of such an unspeakable offence in an attaché as that alleged against General Grierson and then calmly suppress a report on it asked for by their Imperial master will stick at nothing, a view confirmed by recent diplomatic revelations.

Perhaps, therefore, it would be as well if some of those speakers and writers—clerical and otherwise—in this country who are calling the Kaiser every name they dare would be well advised to somewhat moderate their accusations as to his personal responsibility for the present cataclysm.

The Belgians have seized a large number of ships at Antwerp. The total is 40 steamers and two sailing ships. Amongst the former are the *Andree Rickmers*, *Elisabeth Rickmers*, *Gneisenau*, *Tasmania* (Java for Amsterdam), *Ursula* (? *Ursula Rickmers*. Siberia for Antwerp, which passed Gibraltar July 24).

ANOTHER ALIEN ENEMY SUED.

WAITING FOR THE END OF THE WAR.

Another alien enemy was sued at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Puisne Judge, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and the plea put forward by the defendant, a German subject, was that he was really detained here by the police, additional house rent was thus incurred, and the arrears of this would be paid off at the end of the war.

The defendant was Julius Koplin, and he was sued by H. Dyson who sought to recover the sum of $70, arrears in rent for 16 Morrison Hill Road.

Plaintiff said he was tenant of 16, Morrison Hill Road and sublet the premises to defendant at $35 a month. Two months' rent, from June 22nd, was owing, defendant having disregarded repeated applications for the money. Defendant had now left the premises in accordance with notice.

Defendant stated that he rented the house on April 22nd, and paid three months' rent in advance. Since then he had made further payments, up to July 22nd. He produce receipts, and said that the one for the last payment was given by plaintiff's housekeeper. He was a German subject detained here by the police, and he would pay after the war. He had no means at present.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for plaintiff, after examining the receipts, said it appeared that really only one month's rent was owing, and the writ was subsequently amended.

Mr. Justice Hazeland (to defendant)—You admit owing $35?—Yes.

Mr. Kong Sing said defendant had only left the premises since the issue of the writ. They had trouble in getting him to quit.

His Lordship—Has your client told him he will not issue execution until after the war?

Mr. Kong Sing—No.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for $35, with costs agreed at $15, and advised defendant to endeavour to come to some arrangement with plaintiff regarding payment.

INTIMATIONS

It Is So Easy To Get Rid of Skin Troubles

By Using **Cuticura Soap** exclusively and a little **Cuticura Ointment** occasionally that it is a pity not to do so in all cases of pimples, redness, roughness, itchings and irritations.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

[96-D

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON LAGER BEER.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. VAN VOLLENHOVEN & Co., AMSTERDAM.

The ONLY GENUINE CHEAP LAGER BEER on the Market.

21

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS *only, special business matter* THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS *should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.*

P.O. Box. 33. Telephone No. 12.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "PRESS."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th instant, and on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

E. GORDON LOWDER,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1214

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan West, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 485	Adjoining Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 424, Shaukiwan Main Street.	As	per	sale	plan.	1,138 (about)	10	910

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [1215

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to PRINCE'S BUILDING, Second Floor.

HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1207

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yaumati Service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1914.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

1210]

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following —Subjects will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of October:—

ENGINEERING SECTION:
- BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
- FIELD SURVEYING.
- APPLIED MECHANICS.
- STEAM.
- MACHINE DRAWING.
- MATHEMATICS.

SCIENCE SECTION:
- CHEMISTRY.
- METALLURGY.
- PHYSICS.
- ELECTRICITY.
- SANITATION.
- FIRST AID.

COMMERCE SECTION:
- ENGLISH.
- FRENCH.
- SHORTHAND.
- BOOK-KEEPING.

TEACHERS' CLASSES FOR:
- WOMEN "ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR."
- MEN "ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR."

Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 6 P.M. MONDAY, 5th October, for enrolment.

Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

R. E. O. BIRD, M.A.,
Director.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914. [1173

PUBLIC COMPANIES

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 12, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 9TH OCTOBER, 1914, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of accounts to 30TH JUNE, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd October to the 9th October, both days inclusive.

By Order,

C. M. SOARES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1209

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1914, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1914. [1183

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATES for 13 Shares issued as under:—

11th March, 1889. 17296/9.
27th May, 1890. 17358/9. 23504.
27th June, 1893. 17719/21. 19154. 21937/8.

in the name of JOÃO A. DA LUZ (Deceased), of Hongkong, have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th October, New Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said JOÃO A. DA LUZ (Deceased), and no transaction taking place under the Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914. [1197

NOTICE.

ANY MEMBERS of the OVER-SEAS CLUB wishing to form a Branch in Hongkong are requested to send their names and addresses to—

"PATRIOTIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914. [1196

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations:—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster,
HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.

1343]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address— NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [992

THE WAR.

FOR SALE
SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
to mark the progress of
THE WAR.

GRACA & CO.

PEDDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1204

SINGON & CO.
ESTABLISHED A.D 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).
Telephone No. 515. [45

TO LET

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1033

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914. [1101

TO LET.
From 1st September, 1914.

IN CANTON on SHAMEEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [838

TO LET.

OFFICES, in St. George's Building, Second Floor, from 1st October.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1087

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17, Conduit Road).
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
GODOWN, 98, Wanchai Road.
GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWN, No. 5, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1031

TO LET.
From 1st September, 1914.

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired.

For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [968

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO ENTIRELY CLOSE OUR

TAILORING DEPT.

AND THEREFORE INTEND OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUITINGS AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS FOR CASH ONLY.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUTTER, AND WILL BE TAKEN IN STRICT ROTATION—OR IF PREFERRED, MATERIAL ONLY CAN BE PURCHASED.

PRICES:

White Serge Trousers	per pair	...	$ 6.75
Grey or Blue Flannel Jackets and Trousers	(unlined)	...	22.00
" " " Suits	"	...	26.00
Thin Cashmere and Tweed Lounge Suits	"	...	27.00
" Blue Serge " "	"	...	27.00
Medium Weight Cheviot " "	(lined)	...	29.00
Scotch Tweed and Homespun " "	"	...	33.00
Blue Serge " "	"	...	33.00
Dress Suits, Silk Fronts and Lined Silk...	$50.00	to	60.00
Striped Cashmere Trousers	per pair	...	11.00
White Dress Vests		...	6.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[39

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- —$15,000,000
Silver... ... ... $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [15

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 7,499,250
Reserve Funds ... ... " 3,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Kiuklang	Shanghai
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Swatow
Calcutta	Manila	Taichu
Canton	Moji	Tainan
Dairen	Nagasaki	Takow
Foochow	Newchwang	Tamsui
Hongkong	New York	Tokyo
Kagi	Osaka	Yokohama
Keelung	San Francisco	Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Mexico.
Cebu.	Panama.
Colon.	Peking.
Empire.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.
Hankow.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold $7,200,000 equal £1,480,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.
MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1914. [959

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,580)
Reserve Fund..... Fl. 6,518,000 (£543,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913 [21

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1914. 169

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914. [1195

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES."

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914. [1200

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL,"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1914, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s S.S. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S.S. "INDIA," due in London on the 20th November, 1914.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS AND PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "INDRADEO" ... On or about 14th Oct.

For Freight or information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914. [1178

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World.

Cutler Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[63

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who wish to conceal them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 2/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*

"Far superior to ordinary guides.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON AND ENVIRONS. "A brilliant book."—*The Times.* "Particularly good."—*Academy.* BY E. C. COOK and E. T. COOK, M.A. Enlarged Edition. 5s; 24 Maps and Plans 60 Illustrations,

NORTH WALES. 60 Illustrations, 10 Maps 5s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL 80 Illustrations. 12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrinod Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

1s., THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LLYNGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & Co.,
LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
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THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

THE RIGHT OF CAPTURE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters are taken from successive issues of the *Times*:—

SIR,—If at this supreme moment we are to put forth our full naval strength against our enemy we must resume our right to capture his merchandise at sea, even when found in a neutral ship.

It is by the exercise of this right that we can most effectually distress our enemy by cutting his sea communications, stopping his sea trade—which in the case of Germany is 65 per cent. of the whole—and thus cause his subjects to pay famine prices for all sea-borne merchandise. This, as experience has shown, is infinitely more effectual and also more merciful than destroying his ships and killing his seamen. This, in the long run, is irresistible. This is an exercise of sea-power which reaches the remotest corners of the land.

In order to recover this power all we need to do is to give notice to the world that we will no longer be bound by the Declaration of Paris of 1856. The fourth article thereof declares that the neutral flag covers enemy's merchandise with the exception of contraband of war; and so long as we do not openly repudiate that article, so long must we allow our enemy to carry on under our noses in neutral vessels the trade he can no longer carry on in his own, and paralyse the most effectual power of a preponderant fleet.

The pretended compensation to Great Britain for this fourth article was the first article, which declared that privateering is and remains abolished. But the first article is so flagrantly violated that our present chief anxiety is the protection of our merchantmen from German privateers of the new kind, pretending to convert themselves into ships of war on the high seas.

The Declaration of Paris was avowedly signed in 1856 by Lords Clarendon and Cowley without due authority, and, as the former avowed, was an act not "within the strict limits" of their "attributions." It has never been ratified by any British Sovereign, or at all. It is not a treaty nor a convention, and it has none of the marks of authority of either. It is no part of the Law of Nations. It is a mere unauthorized Declaration, binding on us until and unless we denounce and repudiate it, but no longer, and capable of being repudiated by a mere formal intimation to the world that we will no longer be bound by it.

It has been condemned by Lord Salisbury, who called it "a rash and unwise proceeding"; by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who declared it to be "the abandonment of our chief defensive weapon"; by Lord Roberts, and by our ablest seamen. Those who would examine the case against it may perhaps refer to "The Declaration of Paris," published by myself in 1900, and to "Sea Law and Sea Power," published in 1910.

Now is the time. The House of Lords has saved us from being bound in this crisis of our fate by the Declaration of London. Let his Majesty's Government show their determination to use our naval strength by rescuing us from the Declaration of Paris.

Your faithful servant,
THOS. GIBSON BOWLES.

Carlton Club, August 7th.

SIR,—I desire to protest in the strongest possible manner against the suggestion contained in Mr. Bowles' letter in your issue of to-day, proposing that England should withdraw from the Declaration of Paris, by which enemy property, not being contraband of war, on board a neutral vessel is protected from capture. One may rest assured that his Majesty's Government will not take any notice of this suggestion, but it is of the highest importance that the people of this country should refuse to be led away by specious arguments to imagine such a breach of international good faith could ever be committed by Great Britain, or be approved by any international lawyer whether at home or abroad.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST SATOW.

Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Aug. 8th.

SIR,—I much respect Sir Ernest Satow, but I doubt his competency in things pertaining to naval warfare. For I sadly remember that it was he who voted with the German delegate on October 9th, 1907, at The Hague for that Convention, No. 8, which expressly permits the unrestricted use in war of the submarine contact mines now being employed against us by Germany. Sir Ernest, moreover, was so unfortunate as to be one of the fabricators of that Declaration of London which, had it not been fortunately denied ratification in December, 1911, by the House of Lords, would at this moment endanger our food supply, fatally shackle our Navy, and submit its acts to an alien Prize Court. His passionate protest against the resumption of the right to capture enemy property in neutral ships by the denunciation of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 is that of one who has put himself out of court.

Strictly speaking, that Declaration is already annulled and abrogated. The signatories thereof recorded the "indivisibility of the four principles mentioned in the Declaration signed this day," and stipulated that the Powers parties thereto "cannot enter in future into any arrangement which does not rest at the same time on all the four principles." The first principle having been violated by Germany by reviving privateering, the second principle giving immunity from capture to enemy goods in neutral ships has therefore gone, and the whole indivisible Declaration therewith. Nevertheless, I hold that this country could not honourably release itself from the Declaration without formally denouncing it. Sir Ernest Satow says that this would be "a breach of international good faith." I cannot agree with him. The Declaration may honourably be denounced without any breach of faith at all.

The right to capture enemy property in neutral ships (although waived in the war with Spain) has never been abandoned by our cousins in blood and in sea power across the Atlantic; nor has the United States Senate ever been asked for or given that advice and consent to a ratification of the Declaration which the Constitution requires before any accession thereto could be made. What I desire for this country is a resumption of the rights which the United States have never abandoned.

The capture of enemy goods in a neutral ship does no injury whatever to that ship. For, so soon as the captured goods have been placed in safety, not only is the neutral ship which carried them released, but she is also paid in full the freight which she would have earned had she completed her voyage.

If the present war be prolonged—as it may well be—the resumption of our full right of capture will become of vital importance.

Your faithful servant,
THOS. GIBSON BOWLES.

Carlton Club, August 10th.

The Pall Mall Gazette refers as follows to this question in a leading article:—

Let us take occasion to review the situation calmly. The sea-borne commerce of the Germans is already strangled, and will remain so unless they win a wholly unlooked-for and complete victory at sea. Their own mercantile marine is captured or shut up in German or neutral ports; no goods can be conveyed to Germany in English, French, or Russian bottoms; nothing can come to her across her Eastern frontier, for that is in the grip of the Russians. The only possible channels through which she can receive supplies are the Italian ports and the Baltic ports of Scandinavia. But the whole tonnage of the neutral States, even if it were all employed in conveying goods to Germany, would suffice only for a small portion of her needs. And the neutral nations, whose conscience is outraged by the brutality of German policy, are not likely to go out of their way to lend her comfort and support.

For this reason we deprecate the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles that we should resume our right to capture enemy goods in neutral ships. It is both unnecessary and undesirable. We have the moral sanction of the neutral world at our backs. What should we gain by alienating it? If our shipowners or the French should be unpatriotic and selfish enough to transfer their vessels to a neutral flag in order that they might trade with the enemy of their country, a new situation would arise. The authorities would then know what action to take. But that is a contingency not likely to occur.

We have the whole neutral world open to our trade. Because Europe is at war, India and the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States, the Republics of South America, China, and Japan will not cease to require the goods of Europe. They, in their turn, have their produce to dispose of. The demand for British goods and the supply of material to meet British needs will, subject to the stringency of credit, be as great as ever. And, in addition, there is Germany's share in the world's trade, which must, temporarily, at any rate, be transferred to us and our allies.

Such, then, is the position, in which we stand, and such is the silent operation of sea-power which is already at work. What the effect will be on our enemy the future will show. For ourselves, we have the strong conviction that, now as in the past, war will provide the sinews of war, and that without the smallest need to injure or outrage any neutral nation. As the first sense of bewilderment at the idea of war passes away, we believe these things are becoming plain to the nation. We have losses, sorrow, privation to face; we have need of all our fortitude, energy, and patience. But while the British Empire is firmly based upon sea-power, there is no need for the smallest anxiety about its future.

BANK STAFF'S LOYALTY.

A CALCUTTA RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the European and Indian staffs of Calcutta branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., resolutions expressive of loyalty, a determination to do all in their power to assist Government and to contribute towards the Imperial Relief Fund, were unanimously passed. A further resolution suggesting that each member of the staff should contribute not less than one day's pay to the fund was agreed to and a committee was formed to give effect to the resolutions. It was decided to forward copies of the resolutions to H.E. the Viceroy and to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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CHINA EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE
IN A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS.

ELECTRO-PLATE.
CUT AND MOULDED GLASS DISHES IN A VARIETY OF SHAPES.

CUTLERY.
USEFUL NOVELTIES IN BRASSWARE.
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GERMAN'S BREACH OF PAROLE AT CALCUTTA.

A German, subject named Schaffke, who was a sailor on board the English steamship *St. Michael*, was, on the outbreak of war between England and Germany, removed to the Sailors' Home at Calcutta and placed on parole. A few of the conditions of his parole was that he should report himself daily to Mr. Discon, one of the Special Police Officers recently appointed by Government; that he would refrain from getting intoxicated and that he would not be absent from the Home after six p.m. unless given permission to do so by the authorities.

It is alleged that accused on more than one occasion intentionally broke the three conditions. He was placed before the Commissioner of Police, who sent him up for trial under Section 69 of the Police Act for being drunk and disorderly.

On the case coming on for hearing, Inspector Lyons of the C.I.D. said that accused was absent from the Home on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant. There are now, said the witness, 136 German and Austrian subjects in the Home.

Accused was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.—*Empire.*

"RACE WHEN POSSIBLE."

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND THE SITUATION.

The *Racing Calendar* of August 12th publishes the following notice:—

The Stewards of the Jockey Club desire to point out how important it is in case of abandonment of race meetings that a decision should be arrived at by the local stewards and announced sufficiently long before the date of the meeting to avoid any inconvenience or expense to owners dispatching their horses unnecessarily.

At the same time the Stewards of the Jockey Club do not wish this to be taken as a discouragement to executives from making every effort to hold their meeting; in fact, they hope that local stewards will not decide on abandoning unless they are quite satisfied that it is imperative for them to do so, and it must be remembered that any prolonged discontinuance of racing will throw a large number of persons dependent upon it for their livelihood out of employment.

On public grounds it is desirable that no reason should be published for the abandonment of a fixture.

"ENGLAND STANDS FOR HONOUR."

BY THE POET LAUREATE.

Thou careless, awake!
Thou peacemaker, fight!
Stand, England, for honour,
And God guard the Right!

Thy mirth lay aside,
Thy cavil and play:
The foe is upon thee,
And grave is the day.

The monarch Ambition
Hath harnessed his slaves;
But the folk of the Ocean
Are free as the waves.

For Peace thou art armed
Thy Freedom to hold:
Thy Courage as iron,
Thy Good-faith as gold.

Through Fire, Air, and Water
Thy trial must be:
But they that love life best
Die gladly for thee.

The Love of their mothers
Is strong to command;
The fame of their fathers
Is might to their hand.

Much suffering shall cleanse thee;
But thou through the flood
Shalt win to Salvation,
To Beauty through blood.

Up, careless, awake!
Ye peacemakers, Fight!
ENGLAND STANDS FOR HONOUR
GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT!

ROBERT BRIDGES,
Poet Laureate.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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HIGH QUALITY BUILDING CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 289.

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PRESIDENT AS COMPOSER.

SONG FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The President has written a song in verse for the soldiers to sing. The following is a literary translation:—

"I instruct you soldiers. Listen attentively. Soldiers are kept for the protection of the country. To disturb the country is a crime. He who protects his country with his whole might is a patriot. Any one that is willing to rob is out of human nature.

At home a man is a citizen. Once joining the regiment he becomes a soldier. People and soldiers are the same. The soldier has elder and younger ones to support. If they are deceived or oppressed, he feels injustice. He has wealth and property to protect. If it is stolen his heart feels pain. Compare yourself with others for a moment. Your love for the people will be born. It is the duty of soldiers to protect the people, who supply them with provisions. If the soldiers injure the people and their property, they return goodness with hatred, and are thus no better than animals. If they are able to escape the net of law, devils and gods in Heaven and Earth will not tolerate them.

He who takes up the military profession ought to respect himself. To protect the country and console the people is no light burden. Your future is unlimited but you must work hard and achieve your merit. If you do debased acts, you destroy the name of your whole regiment. One man commits a misdeed, and the whole regiment feel ashamed. Of his comrades one should take care. Above all the military men should emphasise the obedience of orders. If all try their best, their merit is earned. Disobedience results in the loss of a soldier's qualifications. He is ruined, his name is destroyed and his family likewise disorganized. Seeing an official the soldiers should salute and show due respect. Chinese and foreign officials are the same. Disrespect causes men to laugh. It hurts the name of soldiers. In drilling he should patiently bear hardship. The defeat of enemy and the winning of victory depends upon skilfulness. The soldiers are kept for one thousand days, but used for a short time. He who hurries to the front in the field before others is brave. He that retreats and violates the law shall die without pity. Therefore it is better to die on the field with glory. The arms are articles for your protection, upon which depends your merit. You must continually love them. How to use them must be learned. I am anxiously giving you this lesson. You must keep the instructions well in your mind.—*Peking Daily News.*

INFLUENCE OF RADIUM ON PLANT LIFE.

Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the well-known British firm of seed growers and horticulturies, have been experimenting with radium at Reading during the past year, and testing its influence on plant life. The idea that it might be beneficial as a soil fertilizer or plant stimulant was brought to the notice of a member of the firm during a visit to Cornwall. Supplies were procured from the Cornish mines of radio-active ore and of the residue after the radium has been extracted, the latter being obtainable at commercial prices and in liberal quantities, and systematic tests were carried out with radishes, lettuces, peas, and carnations. At an inspection of the results recently it was shown that the radium had a pronounced effect in hastening germination and in increasing bulk, most noticeably in the case of radishes and lettuces, and altogether the results were considered promising. Messrs. Sutton are also experimenting with Professor Bottomley's bacterised peat, which is proved to have valuable qualities.

THE BRITISH NAVAL UNIFORM.

Our sailors have on their uniform a perpetual reminder of the Navy's glorious past, though not every one who wears them knows that the three rows of white tape round the edging of the blue collar and the black silk scarf knotted in front are links with Nelson. The white tapes commemorate Nelson's most famous victories—Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar—and the scarf is a token of perpetual mourning for the great admiral, adopted spontaneously by his seamen themselves, and retained ever since.

GRAVES DUG BY THE TEETH.

A London physician of some renown, who didn't mince matters when advising patients, was once consulted by a man who was as much a slave to his appetite as some men are to alcohol. The doctor made a few inquiries as to the man's way of living; and then, with the bluntness with which he treated all alike, he said, "Live on sixpence a day—and earn it." It was sound advice. More people die by food than by famine.

Don't, then, put too great a strain upon your digestive organs, the stomach, liver and bowels. It will only endanger your health, which for work-a-day folk is their chief asset in life.

How frequently do people wake up in the morning after a too hearty supper, or the keeping of late hours, with what they call a touch of the liver. They probably have a headache; and their temper is as jumpy as a cat on hot bricks. They try to work off their depression by finding fault with the cooking of the breakfast; the exuberance of the kiddies, rosy with good health, acts for all the world like a red rag to a bull, and is growlingly rebuked. Soon the whole household is at sixes and sevens. Perhaps things take an even worse turn. So run down is the victim that specks float before the eyes; exertion, mentally or bodily, is too distasteful to be indulged in, and the prostrated form lies limp upon a couch or bed. The once clear skin becomes sallow, and the outlook on life generally is dismal in the extreme.

HAVE YOU A LIVER?

Plainly amends have to be made to the liver. Treat that important organ properly, and it rewards you by not letting you know of its existence. Ill treat it, and it punishes you in the fashion described above. The remedy which for forty years has kept on winning friends all over the globe by the speediness with which it places them on good terms with their liver is Mother Seigel's Syrup. Here is a sample of the aid it brings:—

Mrs. A. Van Reenen, of Hill St., Mossel Bay, writes on December 6th, 1913:—"About ten years ago, I began to lose my appetite, have bilious attacks, and, in fact, was generally out of sorts. At this time my complexion was of a sickly yellow appearance. I was weak and emaciated, and was also very nervous and irritable; in fact life had become a burden to me. I procured a bottle of Syrup and a bottle of Mother Seigel's Pills, as I was most constipated. In a fortnight's time, I was feeling quite well, although still weak after such a serious illness. In a few more weeks I had quite recovered."

An occasional dose of this famous herbal remedy will tone up the liver, when it is inclined to be sluggish, so that it can more capably deal with any impurities which otherwise would clog the system. Nothing is more effective than Mother Seigel's Syrup in helping people to get over a bilious attack. When you ask for it and are offered a substitute, gently but firmly decline, and insist on having the remedy you know you want.

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"GUARANTEED"

UNDER THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On every bottle of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills sold in the United States of America there is placed an extra label, bearing a number and the word "Guaranteed" which denotes that the proprietors of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills guarantee that they contain nothing that is not in strict accordance with the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It is further guaranteed that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills comply with the regulations of the Department of Health, both as to the standard of purity of the ingredients used in their manufacture, and also that they are a good, wholesome remedy for the purposes they are advertised for. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills, is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes that absorb poisonous and other substances they are packed in glass bottles at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

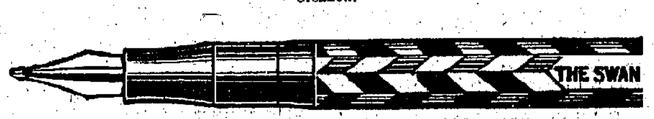
THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

THE "SWAN" FOUNT PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



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JOHNNIE WALKER

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
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JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality. To be obtained from:—

KAMP & CO., SHANGHAI.
PERRIN, COOPER & CO., TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY LTD., HANKOW.
SIEMSSEN & CO., CANTON and HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle or either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' PURE DRUG CHEMISTS.

COMPANY MEETING.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The sixty-ninth regular general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on the 11th inst. when Mr. Inouye delivered the following speech anent the conditions prevailing in economic circles at home and abroad and the results of the business of the bank during the first half of the current year:—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

"During the term under review, the fall in the price of rice has decreased the purchasing power of farmers, culminating in a decline in enterprises and slackness in the share market. Commerce was also dull, as a result of which stocks in warehouses have gradually increased, and complaints of business depression have been heard everywhere, both in town and country.

"On the other hand, however, the import trade has gradually decreased, while exports have correspondingly increased, thus giving rise to the belief that a balance between imports and exports, which has long been desired by the Japanese Government and people but has not been realised, might become an accomplished fact, that the prevailing depression is simply the forerunner of normal trade conditions in the future and therefore should not give rise to pessimism.

SLACKNESS IN MONEY MARKET.

"In the money market slackness prevailed and the rate of interest has declined owing to the decreased demand for funds, which in turn was occasioned by the depression in economic circles following the tranquillity which prevailed at the end of the previous term coupled with the flotation of a foreign short-term loan, amounting to Y.25,000,000, as well as the cash redemption of a large amount of Exchequer Bonds and national loans. In various localities, however, several small banks have been forced to temporarily suspend business, while in Osaka the question of relieving an influential bank occurred. This gave rise to uneasiness in the money markets concerned, but fortunately measures of relief were available and no serious result was brought about. Owing to uneasiness prevailing since the political change, however, bankers generally are exercising caution, and are suffering because they continue to hold large amounts of deposits at a high rate of interest, while loans do not balance these deposits. With the enhanced demand for funds for the import of raw cotton, purchase of cloth for summer wear, manufacture of tea and reeling of raw silk from about April, the money market temporarily became tight, and the rate of interest showed an upward tendency, but the general trend of affairs inclined to dullness, and the term came to an end without any particular tightness being witnessed.

FOREIGN TRADE.

"Foreign trade has been gradually assuming a normal condition. During the term under review, the amount of exports is over Y.312,000,000 and imports over Y.382,000,000, showing an excess of imports over exports amounting to over Y.70,000,000. When compared with the corresponding term of the previous year, when the excess of imports over exports reached over Y.120,000,000, it shows a remarkable decrease of over Y.50,000,000, while the imports show a decrease of over Y.22,000,000 and exports an increase of over Y.27,000,000. The decrease in the amount of imports will be attributable to the curtailment of Government works and the general depression in business at home, while the increase in that of exports is due to the general progress of industries in Japan, but chiefly to the increase in the export to China of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, due to progress in spinning enterprises in Japan as well as unprecedented augmentation of the export of raw silk arising from the popularity of the use of silk in Europe and America, and the maintenance of high prices.

BANK'S EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

"The exchange business of the bank has recorded an increase in transactions connected with exports and a decrease in that connected with imports. The bank purchased documents valued at over Y.156,050,000 and documents on Japan sold at over Y.56,140,000, making a total of over Y.212,190,000, which when compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, shows an increase of over Y.14,050,000, while the bank sold documents valued at over Y.48,690,000 and documents on Japan purchased at over Y.162,580,000, making a total over Y.211,270,000, which, when compared with the corresponding term of the preceding year, shows a decrease of over Y.3,830,000. As a whole, the amount of exchange transacted has undergone an increase of over Y.10,820,000.

CONDITIONS ABROAD.

In economic circles abroad, it was conjectured in all European countries that commerce and industry would gradually recover after the settlement of the Balkan question in the autumn of last year. But, contrary to expectations, no signs of activity have been witnessed, and inasmuch as the demand for funds was so small, that the slackness in the money market increased, the Bank of England, on January 8th, lowered its rate from 5 to 4.5 per cent., and during the same month again lowered the rate on two occasions, it remaining stationary at 3 per cent. The Imperial German Bank, following the example established by the Bank of England, lowered the rate from 5 to 4.5 per cent. and then to 4 per cent., while the Bank of France also lowered its rate from 4 to 3 per cent. Thus the central banks of the Powers having lowered their rate, other banks also carried out a proportionate reduction of discount rate, but commerce and industry in all countries were still inactive at the end of the current term.

In America, the revised Customs Tariff Law and the Bank Currency Reform Law have been promulgated, but owing to the abrupt reform of economical conditions strenuously carried out by the present Government since last year, the people concerned are endeavouring to retrench so as to cope with the new trend of affairs, and, moreover, as the Law relating to the control over trusts is not as yet decided, only temporising measures were being adopted in all kinds of enterprises, as a result of which dullness prevailed in commerce in general and the rate of interest declined, owing to slackness in the money market caused by a small demand for funds.

EFFECT OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

"In April the Mexican question, which had been pending since last year, suddenly reached a serious stage, but the danger was eventually overcome by America, and the money market again became slack. Owing to abundance of funds, gold coin and bullion to the amount of about G$82,000,000 was exported from New York to Paris in the term under review, but the money market was in no way affected.

"Reviewing the conditions in the East, economic circles in India are not as yet entirely recovered from the influence of the panic which occurred last autumn, but the condition of monetary circulation among the natives is being gradually improved. The quantity of raw cotton introduced on the market from the producing districts was unexpectedly large, and, moreover, as the price was comparatively low, the export to Europe and Japan was very active. As regards the import trade, the general market has not as yet recovered from depression and the sale of such staples as the Manchester goods is very dull. A recovery in the market cannot be hoped for unless the condition in the rainy season is favourable.

POSITION IN CHINA.

"As regards China, in Tientsin exports have undergone a great decrease owing to the failure of the crop last year; export of raw cotton, which was 50,000 bales last year, decreased to only 10,000 bales. The import trade was also inactive. In Shanghai, the market was generally inactive and trade, both import and export, dull, owing to the exhaustion of capital of Chinese banks and the loss of credit of Chinese merchants. In Hankow the influence of the recent disturbance has not yet entirely disappeared; but trade has been favourable in the main. I may add one word that during the first half of the current term, the export of raw cotton and cotton yarn from Japan reached a large amount, but owing to the abnormal fall in prices, many Chinese merchants failed, and consequently some Japanese merchants appear to have suffered more or less on account of the delay in delivery of goods and the difficulty of obtaining payment. The foreign banks have abundant funds owing to a decrease in exports and their caution against advancing loans to Chinese merchants, and are experiencing difficulty in finding profitable investments.

"Turning to Manchuria, the purchasing power of the Chinese has decreased and generally trade is very dull, owing to the failure of the crop last year and the fall of the quotation of silver. In Mukden, the price of small silver coins and paper currency issued by Chinese banks has declined, while in Changchun the price of paper currency issued by the Government Bank of Kirin Province has fallen, as a result of which importers who accepted paper currencies as payment against goods sold suffered heavy losses and harmony in transactions was temporarily disturbed. However, the trouble in Mukden was settled by mutual agreement between the Japanese and the Chinese concerned and that in Changchun by measures instituted by the Chinese authorities.

BUSINESS RESULT FAVOURABLE.

"The above is an outline of the general trend of economic circles at home and abroad as well as the exchange business of the bank. In transacting business under such circumstances, the bank was not entirely free from inconvenience. On account of the decline in the rate of interest and general business depression at home and abroad, but fortunately owing to the increase in the amount of exchange transactions, especially in the export trade, the business result in the term under review is more favourable than that of the preceding term, that is, the net profit amounts to Y3,465,466.24, inclusive of Y1,267,488.68 brought forward from the last account.

"In conclusion, I have to report that the Tsingtau branch, which was established in November of last year, had to be closed about the middle of last month, owing to developments in the situation."

Did you get VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?

Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An' dont forget it when you make the Choc's this time

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Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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791-2

EUROPE'S MUCH-CONQUERED EMPIRE.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was born on 18th August, 1830, and the *Tribuna* (Rome) celebrated this anniversary by recapitulating the perpetual defeats which Austrian armies have suffered in war. This record is looked upon by such papers as the *Tribuna* as rather an ill omen for Kaiser Wilhelm and his forces. The following is given by Italy's Government organ as a list of the unfortunate battles in which the flag of Austria went down:—

1618-1648 (The Thirty Years' War).—Austria was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig in 1631; at Lutzen in 1632. Pomerania was occupied by the enemy and the Austrians finally beaten by the French and forced to sue for peace.

1682.—In this year the Austrians were defeated by the Turks, and the Emperor Leopold fled from Vienna and sought the assistance of John Sobieski of Poland, and the Allies then put to flight the Turks who had gathered round the walls of Vienna.

1707-1710.—This was the war of the Spanish succession. Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in Italy; and joining his forces with those of Marlborough, he routed the French at Oudenarde in 1708, and at Malplaquet in 1709.

1717.—Prince Eugene beat the Turkish subjects of Austria for a second time at Belgrade.

1714.—Frederick the Great dispossessed Austria of Silesia, and after a severe engagement at Mallwitz, put the Austrian Army to flight.

1755.—In the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great discomfited the Austrians at the battle of Prague.

1757.—The Austrians endured a terrible defeat at Lutzen.

1760.—At Torgau and at Liegnitz, the Austrians suffered a terrible defeat, as they did in 1762 at Freiburg. Napoleon, in this latter end of the eighteenth century, appeared upon the scene and drove the Austrians from Italy, after his triumphant victories at Lodi, Arcole, and Rivoli, and four years later defeated the Austrian forces at Marengo and Montebello. Napoleon's triumph over the Austrians reached its summit at Austerlitz, when Vienna fell before his advancing forces, and was occupied by the French. For a second time Vienna was captured, in 1809, after the Austrians had been conquered at Eckmuhl, Asperin, and Essling. Fifty years afterward came the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which drove the Austrians from Italy. Finally the Seven Weeks' War, in which the Austrians were cut to pieces by the Prussians commanded by Moltke and Prince Frederick, at Sadowa.

"PREPARE SHIP FOR BATTLE."

WHEN THE MOMENTOUS ORDER IS GIVEN.

"Prepare ship for battle," says an Australian exchange, is an order heard only once or twice in the experience of the average seaman, and carries a far different meaning than the comparatively frequent "Clear decks for action."

The latter command is merely the order to remove obstacles from the guns so that they may be fired; the former means to get the ship ready not only for firing her guns, but to receive the fire of the enemy.

Prepare ship for battle is carried out on very rare occasions, never more than once during a commission, as it entails a great deal of work and discomfort to the ship's company concerned. As soon as the word is given the ship becomes a veritable seething turmoil, every man working at his utmost speed.

First, all the boats except two are thrown overboard, the pinnace and launch only being kept. These are filled with water, and wrapped round with swings and rope, the object being to prevent splintering. Then all the cable is got up from the lockers and wrapped round the barbettes and turrets and funnel casings. All the men's mess tables and stools are sent down into the stokeholds, and most of the furniture thrown overboard. In fact, everything liable to be an encumbrance and likely to burn is thrown off.

LIGHTS OUT.

Then a move is made to the masts, and in a few minutes the top masts are down on deck and lashed to the side of the main-masts; the rigging is "snaked down"—that is, served round and round with rope to strengthen it; and arrangements are made for the wireless aerials. All the hatches are then closed down and the heavily-armoured doors are closed over them, lights are extinguished, and only a feeble glimmer in the engine rooms and conning towers is allowed to remain. Then the bugle goes for "general quarters," and fire hose are all run out and connected with the sea-water mains.

All the stokers are placed in three watches, seamen in two and all domesties and spare ratings are utilised as stretcher parties to assist the sickberth staff. Five parties are told off, and all guns' crews sleep at their guns. Splinter nets are rigged, and ammunition is placed ready for instant use.

Look-outs, usually signalmen, are placed in the fire control tops, and everything is then cleared for immediate action. The signal staff take up their quarters in the upper conning tower and direct signalling operations from there, under the immediate surveillance of a Yeoman of Signals, the whole staff being controlled by the signal-bo'sun or chief Yeoman, who attends on the captain.

All guns are electrically controlled from the fire control, where the range of the enemy is obtained by a patent range-finding apparatus. The gunlayers merely lay the sights and keep the guns trained on the object.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

PERFECTING INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS.

At the present stage of development, the efficiency not only of workers but of what they work with is a matter of great concern to the world's engineers, and Prof. E. Heyn, of Berlin, the other day called the attention of the British Institute of Metals to the fact that the thoughts and efforts of thousands of men are being directed simply to removing the dangers of unsound structural materials. Failure may come even without the stresses of actual service, the problems of ensuring reliability being many and difficult. Condenser tubes of brass, for instance, have been observed to crack simply when stored up in the yard, and some articles of this metal become so altered under atmospheric influences as to crumble between the fingers. Serious internal strains also are developed by unfavourable conditions. Prof. Heyn has specially studied the faults arising from the cold-working of metals—cold-drawing, cold-rolling, cold-hammering, etc.—and finds that these strains may closely approach the resisting power of the metal. Unforeseen failure may be caused by very slight external causes, such as scratching, unequal heating or cooling, or apparently insignificant corrosion.

DRYING MASONRY BUILDINGS.

A novel method of checking the rise of ground-water into masonry walls has been adopted by a German engineer. A specially-designed machine saws a horizontal slot an inch wide in the walls at the surface of the ground, and asphalt-coated lead plates are inserted, the slot being then sealed up with a grouting of liquid cement. Old buildings, after drying out with a special stove, are thus protected from further dampness.

AMMUNITION BASKETS.

Wooden baskets with circular leather bottoms are used for protecting and transporting ammunition for the German army. Large baskets hold one shell, and some baskets have partitions for small cartridges.

READING BY EAR.

The curious property of crystalline selenium that has made possible a variety of marvellous inventions is simply that of offering less resistance to an electric current in the light than in the dark. When a selenium cell is placed in a telephone circuit, musical notes are produced by the variations in the light falling upon the cell, and through these changes of sound it is made possible for a perfectly blind person to read a newspaper by the use of the improved "Optophone" of Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe. The new form of the apparatus, as described to the British Royal Society, consists essentially of a rapidly rotating disc having several concentric circles of holes. A Nernst lamp being placed behind the disc, with its filament crossing the circles radially, a regularly recurring line of flashes is produced, and when of suitable frequency can be detected by the selenium and a telephone. When the luminous dots are reflected from a printed line upon the selenium, the sound varies with every change in the shape of the letters, and with a little practice the letters can be read by the ear as the sheet moved along. Type a fifth of an inch high can be read with an ordinary high-resistance telephone receiver, while a highly sensitive Brown telephone relay brings ordinary newspaper type into readability.

FREEZING CONSUMPTION.

The advantages of the tuberculosis cure of Bachmetieff, a Russian, are offset by the disadvantage that the patient must endure freezing for a certain time. The Koch bacillus is killed at 21deg. F., and, by keeping up artificial respiration while suspension of life is produced by the cold, rats and other animals have been successfully brought through the treatment. Though interesting scientific possibilities are thus suggested, however, it remains to be shown that living persons and other large animals can be restored after freezing their germs.

THE INSECT GIANTS.

A newly-discovered Nyassaland phasmid or walking-stick (Palophus Titan Sjostedt) is found by O. W. Barrett to be the largest known winged insect of the orthoptera, the order including crickets and grasshoppers. Its body is 10½ inches long. A wingless phasmid of Borneo is 13 inches long; and a fossil dragonfly-like insect of Carboniferous France was 14 inches long.

IMPROVED RUBBER SOLUTION.

A new method of making rubber repairs and rubber articles is a result claimed for the discovery of Andre Helbronner and Gustave Bernstein, as announced to the Paris Academy of Sciences. Solutions of rubber to which sulphur is added are exposed to ultra-violet light, and thorough combination is effected without precipitating the vulcanized rubber from solution. Evaporation of the solution, however, leaves a perfectly insoluble deposit. The rubber may be readily applied in this way for repairs and forming any objects desired, and there is no necessity of subsequently vulcanizing the new work.

STRAW WOOD.

Artificial wood has been made a subject of experiment at Lyons, France, for many years, and as now perfected is claimed to be of great value in place of the natural material, and an aid in conserving the supply of wood. The straw becomes transformed into a substance having the resistance of oak. It is first cut into small pieces, then reduced to a paste by boiling with certain chemicals, and the pulpy mass is pressed into beams, planks, laths, mouldings, and other forms in which wood is used. Tested as fuel, the artificial wood burns with a bright flame and little smoke.

LIVE STOCK IN CITY SMOKE.

Cattle and horses in a smoky atmosphere have been shown by the inquiry of Leeds University among farmers to be seriously affected. Development of young animals is hindered, and older stock requires greater care and increased food—the effects being due in part to breathing the smoke and in part the inferior quality of the grass grown. The influence on the sheep industry is still greater, as the smoke greatly lowers the value of the wool.

TO PREVENT MINE EXPLOSIONS.

The dust-laying preparation of Launcelot Ussher of Johannesburg, designed to prevent mine explosions, owes its efficacy to molasses. The mixture is used as a spray, and on some walls of one mine the dust-catching stickiness continued nearly a year. The small amount of disinfectant added ensures the destruction of all kinds of microbe life.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

Already the public generally, both men and women, have realised that one way in which they can exhibit sound patriotism is to keep the flag of trade flying bravely. If every one who can afford it will place orders promptly for whatever manufactured goods they need, or will need in the near future; determined moreover to pay cash for the things, they will be doing most valuable service to the country at large, and assuring steady employment to thousands of workers, in shops and in factories.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

The suddenness with which we were plunged into war naturally gave a momentary check to all industries, but already many of these are readjusted, while so far as textiles, and indeed manufactured goods of every sort and kind are concerned, the fact that Germany has deliberately crippled herself and put a stop to her trade, is entirely to our advantage, or will be if we rise to the occasion; for, with our Navy keeping the sea routes clear and safe, we shall have no lack of raw materials. Even with respect to fashions, of late years we have imported an enormous and increasing number of things from Germany that might have been, and ought to have been, made in our own factories. Chief among these imports were tailored and other ready-made clothing, hosiery, woven underware, lace, net, trimmings, braids, and boots and shoes.

DEAR AS THE PRICE.

Some of the things, especially hosiery and woven goods, were cheaper than we can make them, but also greatly inferior in quality, and therefore dear in the long run. A case in point was the smart looking thin silk and lisle stockings that have been sold at such very low prices during the last two years. Women who were foolish enough to buy these things found that often they would not last for a week, would fall into holes and "ladders" before they had been washed even once, and therefore, say at a shilling the pair—and there were thousands of pairs sold at that price—they were most extravagant wear. At the same time one could, and can, get Nottingham or Scots woven hose at quite reasonable prices, perfect in colour and style, and of a quality that would last for a whole season, and probably longer. It really will be a very good thing for us all to have to rely on British manufacturers for most of our attire. We shall have fewer cheap fripperies, and be much better dressed.

AUTUMN TAILOR GOWNS.

Later in the season we shall, of course, derive the styles of our afternoon and evening gowns from Paris, in fact, many of the beautiful designs that were ready before the war broke out are already here, among them gorgeous beaded gowns, tunics, and capes which need not be described at present. At the moment the English tailor gown is supreme, and the new designs in these are extremely distinctive and attractive. Navy blue is emphatically the leading colour, in finest serge of the new twill weaving that has a slightly glossy surface. This is sometimes woven with a striped border in rich darkish colours, such as russet and green, with perhaps tiny lines of light blue, orange, or yellow, which makes up most effectively. The more subdued Scots tartans in fine woollen weavings are also made up with the navy blue, with excellent results.

SOME NEW MODELS.

Skirts are plain, narrow and of comfortable walking length, coats half and three-quarter length, those for smart wear fashioned to produce a tunic effect. A delightful model has a skirt of very dark green and blue tartan, with a plain, apron shaped tunic of fine navy serge, very long in front, and shaped up to about the height of the knees at the back; a bodice or coatee of the blouse type, with cuffs of the tartan, and a vest of white lawn fastened with tiny pearl buttons set close together, to which is attached a small square collar. A rather narrow belt of the tartan with girdle ends drawn one over the other and falling in front completes the natty gown. Another suit, all of navy blue, has a plain skirt and a coat with graceful tunic basques, much longer at the back than the front, and with an "empiecement" at the centre of the back, which is extended to form a strapped belt terminating near the front under a series of little strappings of half-inch wide black silk braid, secured with tiny buttons. Silk military braid is being very much used on tailor gowns, in all widths from a quarter of an inch to about three and a half inches.

FOR SPORTSWOMEN.

There is abundant game this season, but at present no one but keepers to shoot it; and the "glorious twelfth" passed without a single moor being broken—an unprecedented event in our sporting annals. Nearly all game owners have decided that it shall be devoted to the sick and wounded, either by being sent direct to the hospitals, or the proceeds from the sale being given; and, of course, the game must be got in, and doubtless many sportswomen will be found to help with this, for plenty of Englishwomen are capital shots.

TO-DAY'S ILLUSTRATION.

The sketch to-day shows a most smart and serviceable shooting costume, well adapted also for general hard wear in the country. Of dark tartan or heather Scots homespun, the short skirt is hemmed up with a three-inch band of soft finished leather, with which the coat is bound, while the buttons, pocket-flaps, cuffs, and the gun-patches on the shoulders are also of leather. The hat may be either of soft felt or suède.—DIADORE, in the *Globe*.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HUNGARY'S WORST YEAR.

NEAR TO A FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. W. G. Max Muller, the British Consul-General at Budapest, in a report on the trade and commerce of Hungary for 1913, states that the year was from the economic point of view one of the worst which that country has experienced for the past thirty years. Everything suffered from the Balkan wars—finance, commerce and industry. The steady rise in the rate of interest charged by the banks, the consequent diminution of confidence in business circles, and the cessation of the supply of money from abroad came near to causing a disastrous financial crisis. Austria-Hungary was obliged by the events in the Balkans to resort to measures of defence, which countries further removed from the scene of the conflagration were able to dispense with. The mobilisation entailed not only an expenditure of many millions, but also the withdrawal from productive work of many thousands of able-bodied men. The closest commercial connection usually exists between Hungary and the Balkan States, and the war naturally had a very adverse effect on trade in this direction; indeed, the unfavourable returns of the State railways may be ascribed principally to the cessation of the transit trade to the Balkans. The heavy fall in the prices of Government, municipal, and other bonds and shares, the low dividends returned by commercial and other undertakings, and the high interest charged for loans all combined to produce general financial depression throughout the country. The fall in the price of the Government bonds made it increasingly difficult to issue new Government bonds, and caused delay in the execution of public works, which are here one of the chief means of providing employment for native industry and labour. The impossibility of obtaining advances on mortgage from the banks except at prohibitive rates proved a serious hindrance to the hitherto flourishing building trade. It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the loss suffered by Hungarian trade and industry owing to the prevalence of such a high rate of interest throughout the year, but it has been calculated that taking the total amount advanced by the banks on bills, securities, and current accounts at £189,833,333, and the average rate of interest charged by the banks during 1913 at 1½ per cent. higher than in normal times this would mean an increase in the amount of interest paid of £2,847,500, which sum may be said to be deducted from the incomes of the earning classes. The bankruptcy of several smaller banks, especially in the provinces, contributed still further to affect credit. Great loss was occasioned by extensive floods in Transylvania.

The year 1913 has been a bad year for Hungary, but Hungarian credit had passed successfully through this period of economic stress. It must be borne in mind that Hungary is primarily an agricultural country, in which the annual national revenue from agriculture alone amount to about £230,000,000. Should the present upward trend in the money market be maintained and should the blessings of peace and a good harvest be granted to the country, there is no reason why it should not soon recover from the effects of the financial crisis of the past year.

It is satisfactory to note the steady if small increase in the importation of British goods into Hungary, and the Consul-General adds that it is of little use for commercial travellers only knowing English to try to do business in that country. According to the last census there are 361 British subjects in Budapest. The British population consists almost exclusively of governesses and teachers. Many theatrical artists also come and go, so that the British community is largely a floating one. The total British population in Hungary is stated to be 1,042.

NO NEWS.

No news! No news!
The weary days creep by,
While we, who may not go, wait here
With nothing to do and all to fear.
What wonder then, if a ready ear
Be lent to the rumour'd lie?

No news! No news!
We are answering Duty's call,
But 'tis hard not to ride when so many do
To hold the gate while the hunt sweeps through
With never the chance of a "check" of "a view,"
Of "a kill" or, if need be, a fall.

No news! No news!
We have sons, may be, at the front;
But a man has his work and finds release
In his round of cares that may not cease
From preying fears, and in war, as in peace,
'Tis the woman who bears the brunt.

No news! No news!
But this one thing we know—
However great, for England's sake,
The sacrifice we're called to make,
We cannot give, but still must take—
We pay, yet still we owe.

D. A.

—*Rangoon Gazette.*

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Mr & Mrs Athel L. Anderson and maid	Mr E. F. Lyle
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Mr C. D. J. Bell	Mr J. R. Macdonald
Mr G. A. Bens	Mr G. S. Middleton
Mrs E. R. Bolilios	Mr & Mrs N. Macintyre and child
Mrs H. M. Boyer	Mrs R. R. Mann and son
Mr C. H. Bredhoff	
Mr J. H. Brister	Miss M. Matheson
Mr C. B. Brooke	Mrs R. T. Matheron
Mr A. G. Brooks	Dr O. Marriott
Mr A. J. Cambridge	Mr W. A. Mentzer
Mr W. E. Candy	Mr J. Mereski
Mr W. E. Clayton	Mr C. E. Meyer
Dr A. L. E. F. Coleman	Mr W. J. Morrison
Mr Arthur Course	Mr Musso
Mr D. S. S. Douglas	Mrs J. E. Norton and infant
Mr W. A. Dowley	Mr S. Oabke
Miss M. E. Duffy	Mr W. Oudenhoven
Mr J. Duncan	Mr A. L. Penning
Mr & Mrs H. C. Ehrenfels	Mr G. D. Phillips
Mr W. A. Farley	Mr J. M. Phillips
Miss Farnsworth	Mr G. M. Powell
Mr J. Gibb	Mr A. M. Preston
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Mr H. Handley-Pegg	Mr H. C. Sleigh
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Mr W. Budge	Mrs F. A. Millar
Mr Stephen J. Corey	Commander Morita
Miss H. Davidson	Mr J. W. Murdock
Mr & Mrs R. A. Doan	Mr & Mrs C. R. Pancoast
Mr A. Doan	Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr F. Fischer	Mr W. J. Pringle
Mrs A. Fry	Mr & Mrs W. H. Robinson
Mr Ray Gardner	Mr P. B. Rosley
Mr P. C. Hall	Mrs C. F. Samuelson
Mr & Mrs R. P. Hollett	Dr Sibree
Mr L. S. Hunt	Mr N. J. Skeo
Mr J. Joseph	Mrs D. G. R. Smith
Mr D. W. Kamdorp	Mrs C. H. Sofer
Mr & Mrs P. Kirchner	Mr K. Tamo
Mr & Mrs Kraft	Mrs Thompson
Mrs W. G. Krohs	Mr & Mrs J. H. Underwood
Mr & Mrs C. Laureleon	Mr C. W. van Dervort
Mr J. Lennox	Mr A. W. van der Star
Miss Lennox	Mr T. L. Young
Mr Laning Leung	

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr J. Arnold	Mr E. Kaloorie
Lieut Archer, R.A.M.C.	Mr & Mrs Koch
Mr. & Mrs W. Armstrong	Mr A. R. Linton
Mr Beard	Mrs Molnar, R.A.M.C.
Bishop of Victoria & Mrs Lander	Lt. Mead
Major & Mrs Bowen	Mr & Mrs E. V. Mitchelmore and child
Mrs Bowdler	
Mr & Mrs Carmichael	Mr Nixon
Mr M. Cary	Mr P. Potts
Mr Casulli	Mr J. I. Plummer
Mr & Mrs Coppin, children and nurse	Major Pyne
Mr Cousland	Rev D. B. Reynolds
Capt & Mrs Cowan	Mr & Mrs Robinson
Mrs Davidson	Mr Rogers
Mrs Doyle	Eng. Comdr. Rooms
Major Faichine	Mr & Mrs Bruce Shepherd
Mr F. W. Gibbons	Mr A. Sinclair
Mr & Mrs A. Gibson	Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs Grimshaw	Mr C. Skott
Mr B. A. Hale	Mr Sorenson
Lt.-Col. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C.	Lt.-Col. & Mrs Usher Smith
Mr Grissel	Mr G. E. Stewart
Mr Herdman	Capt & Mrs Waters and child
Mr F. A. Haseland	Capt & Mrs Whitfield
Mrs Horbrender	Mr E. Williams
M. & Mrs Horbacz	Mr C. Wilson
Major Humphreys	Mr Wood
Lt.-Col. H. W. Iles, R.G.A.	
Mr Lee Jones	

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr Allan	Mr Reynolds
Mr Cook	Miss M. P. Roberts
Mr G. Bondeweins	Mr W. J. Roberts
Mr & Mrs A. B. Crew	Mr Roggeveen
Mrs M. Esnault	Mr K. Sandersen
Mr J. S. Gander	Mr C. Wiesmann
Mr T. A. Howards	Mr S. H. Wright
Mr J. C. Logan	Capt E. Yoinaga
Mr F. G. Owen	

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th October, 1914.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height		Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height	
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Satur.	3	m 8 49	6 0	m	2 53	3	2
		9 7 a	6 1		3 18 a	2	4
Sun.	4	m 9 30	6 6	m	3 37	2	7
		9 23 a	6 4		3 44 a	2	6
Mon.	5	m 10 8	6 3	m	4 16	2	4
		9 40 a	6 7		4 8 a	2	9
Tues.	6	m 10 42	5 9	m	4 56	3	2
		9 58 a	5 9		4 28 a	3	2
Wed.	7	m 11 14	5 5	m	5 39	3	2
		10 17 a	7 1		4 40 a	3	5
Thurs.	8	m 11 48	5 0	m	1 50	2	3
		10 30 a	7 2		5 21 a	3	9
Fri.	9	m 0 36 a	4 5	m	6 28	2	5
		11 6 a	7 2		4 58 a	4	1

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS.	STATION FROM.
Chanhion Teckuto	Amoy.
Dongshunyung, Yeetaichan	Chefoo.
Gerard Bouman, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai.
Ipkinkee, Queen's Road	Kobe.
Irjehow Ehopiken	Somipalatinsk.
Itukura Kongyuen	Kobe.
Laohong Dicksons News	Shanghai.
Reitan, Station Hotel, Kowloon	Amoy.
Setchong	Kobe.
Tiyuntsing	Shanghai.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS.	FROM.
Foutvot	Saigon.
Gothiansiong	Cebu.
Lobingier c/o American Consul	Manila.
Luangkee Chez David	Saigon.
Tjoongtonnjan Hotel Fleetung	Batavia.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 17th Sunday after Trinity. 4th October, 1914. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins. Responses, Festal; Venite, Russell, Day, 3rd; Psalms, As set; Te Deum, S. Jude; Jubilate, Ouseley; Hymns, 550, 279 and 441; Kyrie, Varley Roberts. National Anthem. Evensong. Hymn, 48 (tune 214 A. M.); Responses, Festal; Psalms, Battishill, Jones and Hopkins; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Rimbault, 6th Morning; Hymns, 167, 300, 80 (tune 222. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 17th Sunday after Trinity; October 4th 1914. Holy Communion 8.05 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. (Full Choir.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Lee; Psalms, Monk, Aldrich and Woodward; Te Deum, Oakley (15th evening); Jubilate, Aylward (11th evening); Hymns, 616 (76), 595. *N.B.*—Psalm, 19, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Psalm, 20, verses 1, 2, 5 and 9 unison; Psalm, 21, verses 1, 2, 8 and 12 unison. Holy Communion 12-noon. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Battishill, Jones and Hopkins; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Macfarren (11th morning); Hymns, 424, 228, 24. *N.B.*—Psalm, 22, verses 1, 2, 23 and 24 in unison.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Services to-morrow (Sunday):—8 a.m., Holy Communion, 11.00 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. T. Featherstone, B.A., the Bishop's Chaplain.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Morning, 11.00. Hymns 122, 526, 88 and 198. Communion at 12.00. Evening 6.00. Hymns 10, 459, 405, 108 and 363. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

GUIZEH, British str., 3,242, D. A. Cave, 2nd October—Shanghai 29th September, General.—Dodwell & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 2nd October—Swatow 1st October, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,228, E. H. Laver, 2nd October—Shanghai 29th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LIXAN, British str., 1,350, Jones, 2nd October—Shanghai 29th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,035, T. Funato, 2nd October—Chingwantao 25th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on the 30th September, a.m., and will sail from that port for Hongkong on the 2nd October, p.m., and will arrive here on the 4th October, at 11 a.m.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Oriental* left Singapore for this port on the 28th September, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 3rd October, at about noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O.S.K. str. *Canada Maru* left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 30th September, a.m., and will arrive here on the 3rd October, at noon.

The Barber Line str. *Chalister* left New York for Hongkong via Panama on the 1st September, and is due here on or about the 20th October.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," PRINTING WORKS.

Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS:

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Iguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C., & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS & PANAMA CANAL	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 6th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Nov., at Noon.
JAPAN	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 5 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
W. IHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUHICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. McClure	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHILI	Fren. str.	—	Eschenauer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	ESANG	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Meathrel	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJIKEMBANG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	CHIHLI	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. W. Lloyd	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at Noon.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AMOY	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at D'light.
AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 5th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	KAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 6th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pannefather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJITAROEM	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	MALAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sukawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Middle of Oct.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Malkin	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 25th inst.
SANDAKAN	CHUNSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Mattock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.10 a.m.—Pressure changes since yesterday are small in the South.

The typhoon has passed into the Pacific.

The anti-cyclone over China has moved eastward. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, strong to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale moderating.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2ND OCTOBER, 1914, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.57	—	—	NNE	6	—
Hakodate	"	29.97	—	—	NW	1	—
Tokio	"	30.06	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	30.01	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.93	—	—	NE	1	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	N	1	—
Oshima	"	30.04	—	—	NNE	5	—
Naha	"	30 5	—	—	E	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	3 05	—	—	N	2	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	WSW	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30 11	64	75	SW	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	b
Shanghai	"	30 9	57	—	N	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30 05	67	—	NNE	3	bcr
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.09	75	—	NNE	2	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.04	73	58	NE	4	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30. 9	—	—	NE	2	—
Taichu	"	30 00	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29 99	—	—	NE	2	—
Koshun	"	29.97	—	—	NE	3	—
Pescadores	"	29 99	—	—	NE	10	—
Canton	6 a.	30 03	74	90	E	1	o
Hongkong	"	30 00	71	65	E	5	o
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30.01	72	—	NE	2	or
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	"	29 91	77	—	NE	2	p
Manila	"	29 90	75	—	—	0	p
Legaspi	"	29 90	75	—	—	0	p
Iloilo	9 a.	29.95	81	—	—	0	b
Bacolod	"	—	—	—	S	1	b
Cebu	"	29.93	69	—	W	1	b
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—	—	a

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, in the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain & snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, & tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	30.03	30 05
Temperature	79	77	78
Humidity	60	65	62
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	5	6
Weather	o	o	c
Rain	—	0.14	—

Highest open air Temperature on 1st ... 80

Lowest open air Temperature on 1st ... 73

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Chili* is due to arrive here on the 9th October, and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on or about the 10th October.

The A.O. str. *Changsha* left Sydney on the 1st October for Hongkong via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th October.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

INTENDED SAILINGS FOR 1914.—SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

NOTE.—The only fixed dates are departures from LIVERPOOL and HONGKONG. All other dates are approximate only.

To VANCOUVER							To L'POOL		From L'POOL		From VANCOUVER						
STEAMERS	Hongkong	S'hai *Woosung*	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver	Quebec	Liverpool	Liverpool	Quebec	STEAMERS	Vancouver	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagasaki	S'hai *Woosung*	Hongkong
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	/	—

PASSAGE RATES—HONGKONG TO LONDON.

		VIA QUEBEC	VIA NEW YORK
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, EMPRESS OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE	Meals and Sleeping	£71.10	£71.10
	Car Berth across	£65 —	£65 —
	Canada £6 additional.	£43 —	£45 —

Hour of Departure—All Steamers sail from Hongkong at NOON.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets to points in Canada and the United States and Europe have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. or TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RATES granted to Naval and Military Officers, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. Particulars will be furnished on application.

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THE "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA" registered tonnage 16,850, displacement 30,625 tons, are new quadruple screw turbine steamers, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. Their passenger accommodation includes Suites, Rooms with Bath, Single Berth Rooms, Library, Lounge, Gymnasium, Laundry, etc.

SPLENDID OVERLAND TRAIN SERVICE, connecting with the Company's Atlantic Steamers.

HOTELS—The service furnished by the Company's chain of Hotels is unsurpassed.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS are fitted with powerful Marconi Wireless Installation.

Passengers may proceed by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan if so desired.

Route from HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.

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D. W. CRADDOCK,

1491] GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, Corner Pedder Street and Praya

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Oct., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI and NEWCHANG	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 4th Oct., D'light.
SINGAPORE and SOURABAYA	"FAUSANG"	Tuesday, 6th Oct., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"ESANG"	Wed'day, 7th Oct., Noon.
‡ SANDAKAN	"CHUNSANG"	Wed'day, 7th Oct., 3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 8th Oct., 3 P.M.
◆ TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 9th Oct., Noon.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 10th Oct., 3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 13th Oct., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

◆ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to T'tsin, Chefoo, T'tsin, Tsing. W'wei, T'tsin & N'chwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Datu, Simpoms, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. 711

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 41

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. 3

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong 27th August, 1914. AGENTS. 140

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 10th Oct.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	About 10th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 13th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NELLORE Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 17th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1914. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd Oct., Noon.
AMOY	"LINAN"	On 6th Oct., Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHIHLI"	On 7th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th Oct., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOHSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [5

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. AGENTS 149

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 4 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th Oct., at 1 P.M.

• The s.s. "Haiyang" will not calling at Swatow.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... MONDAY, 5th Oct., at 2 P.M. THURSDAY, 8th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [4

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
EASTERN		On 9th Oct., 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	3rd Oct.	On 30th Oct., 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 20th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	SATUR., 14th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 8th Dec.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10....RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO; MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots ...	Tuesday, 6th October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 291. [212

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU"	H. Yamamoto...	WED'DAY, 14th Oct., at 4 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada ...	THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MALAY MARU" ...	K. Sukawa ...	Middle of October.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" ...	Y. Yamamoto ...	SUNDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU" ...	K. Murakami ...	SUNDAY, 4th Oct. at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU" ...	S. Tokushige ...	SUNDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	T. Hattori ...	MONDAY, 5th Oct., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
774 Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 28th Oct. "GUJERAT" FROM COLOMBO: 17th Nov.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID ...	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada,	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Murai,	25,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Doguchi,	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasaye,	12,500	TUESDAY, 20th Oct. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda,	9,500	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon
	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa,	12,000	TUESDAY, 6th Oct.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU Capt. ——,	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi,	10,000	FRIDAY, 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto,	9,800	WEDNESDAY, 14th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tominaga,	12,500	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	12,500	FRIDAY, 9th Oct., at 11 A.M.

§Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only.

NOTICE.—"Kumano Maru," "Kamakura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES
BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months. Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st Class ...	$135	$122	$108	$95
2nd " ...	$81	$75	$65	$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 1241 [8—9—1

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG.	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Friday	Thursday
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL ...	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA ...	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA ...	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KHYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£65.	Return	£97.
	"B"	" "	£59	"	£89.
2nd Saloon	"A"	" "	£44.	"	£66.
	"B"	" "	£40.	"	£60.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£61.	Return	£91.
	"B"	" "	£55.	"	£83.
2nd Saloon	"A"	" "	£42.	"	£63.
	"B"	" "	£38.	"	£57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NELLORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec. 8	Dec 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £45 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

SHIPS' LETTER BOXES.

1.—It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2.—Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3.—Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4.—Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but *bona fide* Consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5.—Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6.—Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except *bona fide* Consignees' letters posted in the Ships Letter Boxes or received by Ship Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere *en route to* Hongkong.
7.—The above regulations will not affect the licensed Private Letter Boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

War risks are not covered by Postal Registration or Insurance.

Until further notice the Names of the Vessels by which Mails are forwarded will not be advertised in the Mail Notices.

Correspondence (including parcels) is being despatched as opportunity offers; but all Services are irregular and uncertain and all correspondence is liable to delay.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and countries beyond served by Egypt in Southern Europe is for the present suspended.

The Service to Tsingtau is suspended.

A late Mail for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas Steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails, ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Vœux Road.

The ENGLISH MAIL is due to arrive here to-day, at about noon.

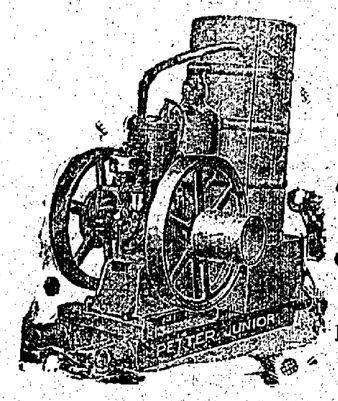
The *Siberia*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, left Manila on Friday evening, and is due to arrive here to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

The *Mishima Maru*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Thursday, the 3rd ult., is due to arrive here on Monday, the 5th inst.

FOR	DATE	
Hoihow and *Bangkok	Saturday, 3rd,	9.00 A M
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 3rd	2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 3rd,	2.00 P M
Bangkok	Saturday, 3rd,	3.00 P M
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.]	Saturday, 3rd, Registration 2.30 P M; Letters 3.00 P M	
*Shanghai, *North China and *Newchwang	Saturday, 3rd,	4.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui	Sunday, 4th,	9.00 A M
Swatow	Sunday, 4th,	9.00 A M
*Swatow, *Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Anping	Sunday, 4th,	9.00 A M
Swatow	Monday, 5th,	1.00 P M
Sandakan	Monday, 5th,	2.00 P M
Amoy	Monday, 5th,	4.00 P M
Japan via Moji, *Honolulu, *Hilo, *Manzanillo, *Salina Cruz, *Callao, *Arica, *Iquique, *Valparaiso and *Coronel	Tuesday, 6th,	10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.]	Tuesday, 6th, Registration (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to (11.30 A.M.) Registration B.O. Letters	11.00 A M; 10.30 A M; NOON
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 6th,	1.00 P M
Straits and Sourabaya	Tuesday, 6th,	2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 6th,	3.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), and *United Kingdom via Canada	Tuesday, 6th,	3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 6th,	3.00 P M
Straits, *Ceylon and *Europe	Wednesday, 7th,	9.00 A M
Swatow and *Bangkok	Wednesday, 7th,	11.00 A M
Swatow	Thursday, 8th,	1.00 P M
Philippine Is., Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Friday, 9th,	10.00 A M

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

ON HAND FOR SALE.



ONE 30 FOOT MOTOR LAUNCH Thornycroft Model Fitted with 12-14 B.H.P. Kerosine Engine.

ONE PORTABLE OXY-ACETYLENE SEARCHLIGHT with Morse Signalling Shutter.

ONE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SET complete with Induction Coil, Overhead Wires Spars, &c., suitable for Coasting or Patrol Steamer.

ONE SEMI-DIESEL 8 H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE AND DYNAMO with Electric Searchlight.

KEROSINE OIL ENGINES "PETTER'S" FROM 7 TO 12 B.H.P.

For Price and Particulars, apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 6,182, K. Hori, 24th September—Manila 21st September, Flour and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 27th September—Shanghai 22nd September, General.—Chinese.

FA JIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, K. Murakami, 30th September—Swatow 29th September, Bricks.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAINICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,952, 30th September—Moji 24th September, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 980, Barns, 28th September—Shanghai 25th September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 26th September—Pakhoi 25th September, General.—A. R. Marty.

HELLAS, Norwegian str., 960, A. Kundsen, 30th September—Bangkok 21st September, General.—Order.

HERCULES, Norwegian str., 3,789, Williamsen, 1st October—Chingwantao 24th September, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Marquerito 26th September—Hoihow 25th September, General.—A. R. Marty.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,222, Shane, 27th September—Tientsin 18th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,347, T. Terada, 1st October—Singapore 24th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KOREA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 29th September—San Francisco 29th August, Mails and General.—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, W. Benson, 29th September — Shanghai 26th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Hattori, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAKSANG, British str., 977, McLure, 29th September—Shanghai 25th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 1st October—Saigon 27th September, Rice and General.—Chinese.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, Tough, 29th September—Manila 26th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 2nd.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9⅜
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months'sight	1/10⅜
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	nom.
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136½
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136½
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	76⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	89½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos	89
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	77⅜
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	109½
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON:—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	85⅛
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.00nom.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$56.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24

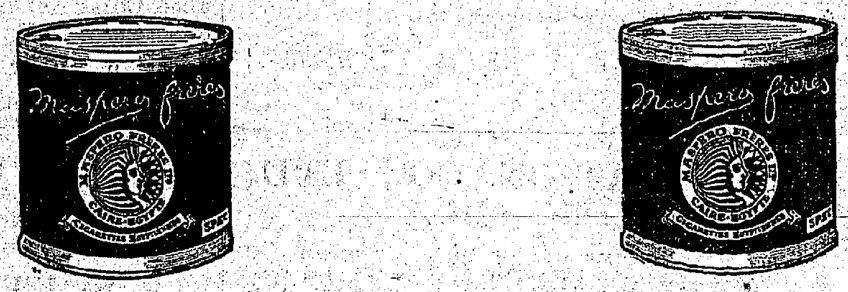
SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong..20 cents pieces	$10.14 discount.
Hongkong..10 ,,	$10.19 ,,

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

Maspero frères

"SPECIALS"



$1.50 for a tin of **50** Cigarettes.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$6.00
Return ,, ,, (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return ,, ,,	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1914.

8 a.m. *HONAM.* | 8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* 5 p.m. *KINSHAN.*

SUNDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1914.

5 p.m. *FATSHAN.*

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN.*

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 583 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [42

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILI	About 10 h October.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS .....

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

MILKMAID MEANS STERILIZED SAFETY NATURAL NO MILK MICROBES

A fresh consignment of Half-size Tins has now arrived.

Please apply to usual Stores.

1127

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA	Sailing	TUESDAY,	6th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	,,	TUESDAY,	13th Oct., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	,,	TUESDAY,	27th Oct., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	,,	TUESDAY,	3rd Nov., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO. 141.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 5th Oct.:—

5 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Shaukiwan Road, by Public Works Dept.

Friday, 9th Oct.:—

Noon—William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 10th Oct.:—

12.15 p.m.—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

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